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Seed and Plant Catalogue 1940

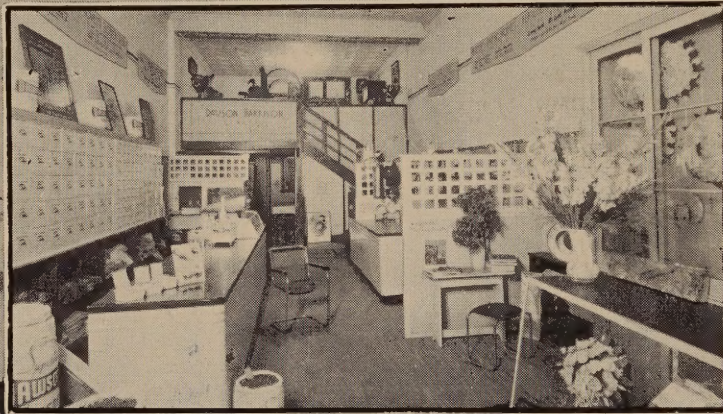
DAME EDITH HELEN

Acclaimed after many
years the finest pink ever
offered.



Reputation . . .

We have always tried to deserve a reputation of offering and delivering nothing but that which is of the highest quality and it seems that our measure of success in this respect is indicated by the record business we have enjoyed over the last few years. In addition to offering the finest stock, we list only the best varieties because we buy only the most highly recommended stock, which we test under our own conditions, and only that which comes up to our own standard is offered in this catalogue.



Our Mail Order Department is devoted to the careful fulfilment and expeditious despatch of all orders received by post. The same good service that prevails when you enter our store can be expected when you order by mail.

Seed orders, during the busy periods of a season cannot be forwarded the same day as received, but as promptly as is possible—usually the day after.

Prices, Postage, Freight.—The standard price for our vegetable seeds is 6d. per packet, post free, except beans and peas, which are extra. Leading storekeepers in all towns stock our seeds and sell at the same price. Be sure to buy new seed.

The date of issue is stamped on every packet.

Plants.—As a plant in transit is subjected to rough handling special attention to packing is necessary, and we make a small charge to cover cost of case, etc.

Remittances.—New customers are requested to forward cash with order, or submit a name as reference of any city firm with whom they have traded. Cheques should be crossed and exchange added.

Urgent Orders.—Whatever you need urgently—seeds, plants, or floral orders—simply wire your requirements to "Dawson & Harrison," Perth, Registered Cable Address, "Dawseeds."

CONDITIONS OF SALE

ALL OUR SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS AND TUBERS ARE OFFERED AND SOLD SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS OF SALE AS LAID DOWN BY THE SEED MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
THE DESCRIPTION UNDER WHICH OUR SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS AND TUBERS ARE SOLD SIGNIFIES NO MORE THAN THAT WE BELIEVE THEY HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM RELIABLE STOCKS, AND IN NO CASE DOES THE DESCRIPTION SIGNIFY THAT THE RESULTANT CROP WILL GROW TRUE TO SUCH DESCRIPTION. WE ONLY OFFER AND SELL OUR GOODS SUBJECT TO THE STIPULATION THAT BY ACCEPTING OR TAKING DELIVERY OF THEM THE PURCHASER AGREES TO WAIVE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED TERM OR CONDITION OF THE CONTRACT THAT THE GOODS ARE OF THE DESCRIPTION UNDER WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN OFFERED AND SOLD, AND ARE FIT FOR ANY PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE PURCHASER HAS EXPRESSLY OR BY IMPLICATION MADE KNOWN TO US. THEY ARE REQUIRED AND TO WAIVE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY AS TO THEIR GROWTH, PRODUCTIVITY OR QUALITY, AND TO DISCHARGE US FROM ANY LIABILITY IF THE GOODS ARE FOUND TO BE OF A DIFFERENT DESCRIPTION, OR INFERIOR QUALITY OR TO CONTAIN IMPURITIES OR IF THEY FAIL TO GERMINATE OR GROW. IF THE PURCHASER IS UNWILLING TO ACCEPT THE GOODS ON THESE TERMS HE MUST FORTHWITH RETURN THEM TO US AND, IF PAID FOR, WE WILL REFUND THE PRICE.

Bright New STARS

IN THE GARDENING WORLD

LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL PINK PERFECTION. On a par in every respect with our former two outstanding Larkspur introductions, Carmine King and White King, Pink Perfection is a distinct addition to the colour range in the popular basal branching Giant Imperial group. It has all the fine qualities of the popular King type of Larkspurs, with 2in. florets of rounded broad petals, evenly and closely spaced on the stem, giving a very heavy Hollyhock-like, cutting spike 24 inches or more in length. The plants are tall, basal branching, upright in habit and very free flowering. 1/- packet.

STOCKS, DOUBLE GIANT COLUMN GARDENIA. As lovely and elegant as the exotic Gardenia from which it borrows its name, this new Stock is the crowning achievement of the plant breeder's efforts. With superbly formed, magnificent spikes composed of individual florets 2in. to 2½in. in diameter, this remarkable new Giant Column Stock is indeed the last thing in perfection for its class. Shimmering, glistening white, the flowers are the purest snow white of any Stock variety yet introduced. Producing only one flower spike to a plant, this spike will, however, be of enormous size, 12in. to 15in. of florets and nearly 3 feet in length, and 4in. or even 4½in. in depth, with the individual florets closely and compactly placed on the stems. 1/- packet.

ALYSSUM, SNOW CLOTH. No border plant will give the consistent show that Alyssum will, because once the blooming is finished these flowers can be cut to be replaced with a further crop. Snow Cloth is the finest white variety yet offered and for border work or rockeries Snow Cloth stands alone. 1/- packet.

IPOMEA, SCARLETT O'HARA. The long awaited and somewhat obstreperous Scarlett O'Hara has at last been presented to a waiting garden world. Ever since word first began to filter through the trade that this Morning Glory was soon to be presented, interest has been running very high. Scarlett O'Hara is an entirely new colour in this popular garden flower, rich dark wine red or deep rosy crimson. While the flowers are not quite as large as the Heavenly Blue Morning Glory, they are of good size, about four inches in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines which start blooming within 65 days after seed is sown, and are very showy for covering a fence or trellis. Flowers are a lovely blaze of colour during the morning, and until well into the afternoon, remaining open practically all day on cloudy or dull days. The dark green foliage does not make a heavy growth, leaving the plants graceful in appearance. As few plants are easier to grow or give a more colourful and satisfying return for the care given them than the Morning Glories or Ipomeas, Scarlett O'Hara will most certainly be a reigning favourite this season and for many years to come. Granted the only Gold Medal in the 1939 All-America Selections, Scarlett O'Hara has received tremendous publicity in newspapers and magazines and is in demand by every garden enthusiast. 1/- pkt.

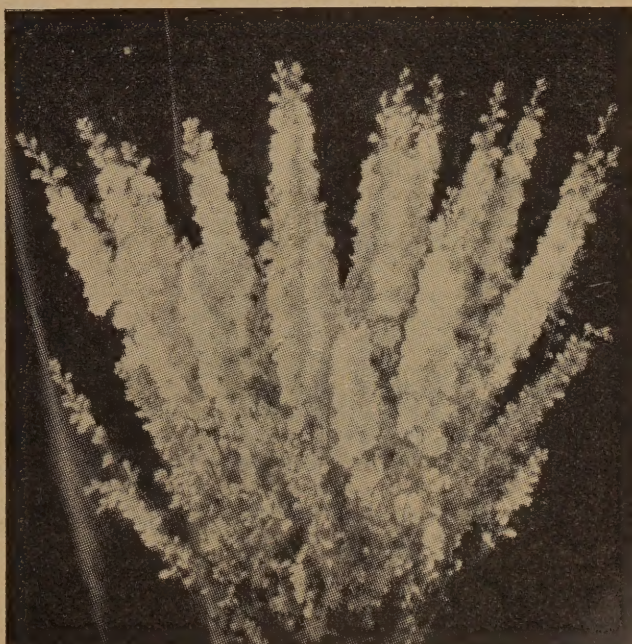
LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL BLUE COCADE. Tall upright basal branching, this is one of the finest Larkspurs ever introduced, large delphinium-like flowers carried on stems 4 feet in length. Colour a dazzling shade of rich lilac blue. 1/- packet.

GODETIA, CHARMING. Ever since Sybil Sherwood was first introduced, Godetias have been universally popular. This brilliant new variety which averages 18 inches in height, bears large deep satiny pink flowers in great profusion, which not only makes a brilliant show in the garden but at the time provide excellent blooms for cutting.

LEPTOSYNE, DOUBLE GOLDEN ROSETTE. Few flowers give the quantity of blooms, which not only make an excellent show in the garden but are highly suitable for cutting purposes because of their lasting qualities. Leptosyne Double Golden Rosette is a brilliant new golden type which is upright growing, but producing a bush anything from 16 to 18 inches in height, with flowers from two to two and a half inches in size and produced this excellent new annual will be freely featured in gardens this year. 1/- packet.

CALENDULA, MARKET TANGERINE. Market Tangerine is the answer to those who require a Calendula more than cutting, as the whole blooms are borne in quantities and are medium sized and of a delicate tangerine shade. Those who are fond of Calendulas or English Marigolds as they are commonly called, should try this splendid new variety. 1/- packet.

Brilliant New LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial
Pink Perfection



Last Year's Novelties



New MARIGOLD
Yellow Supreme



New Collarette or Crown MARIGOLD
Crown of Gold

SCABIOSA, IMPERIAL GIANTS, BLUE MOON. The flower form is as different from the existent Scabiosa varieties as Nasturtium Golden Gleam is different from the old singles or the Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia differs from the old Zinnia types. Instead of a flower composed of a few rows of broad petals surmounted by a flat pincushion-like top of small petals, this new type has flowers composed entirely of broad, heavy, wavy petals, eliminating the pincushion centre entirely. In other words, the flower is literally fully double. Because of this complete doubleness the flowers are, of course, extremely large and deep—2½ inches across and 2 to 2½ inches deep—about the shape of an old fashioned beehive. The colour is a rich deep lavender blue, a shade which maintains its effectiveness indoors or out. The plant type is just as great an improvement over the old as the flower itself. 9d. packet.

MARIGOLD, GIGANTEA ORANGE SUNSET. Orange Sunset has flowers that are loosely formed, very full centred, with broad, heavy, wavy petals which gracefully overlap to make a flower ideal not only for garden decoration but for cut flower use as well. The colour is a deep, rich, lively orange—one of the most admired shades found in the Sunset Giants Mixture. The plants are strong growing, upright branching in habit, usually about 3 feet tall, producing a heavy growth of foliage, and with 6 to 8 heavy branches, each bearing 3 to 6 large flowers. 9d. packet.

CALENDULA, CHRYSANTHA TWILIGHT. The colour is new: soft pastel yellow blended with white, reminding one of thick, rich cream. The creamy yellow shade is much deeper in the younger flowers than when they are fully developed. The colour varies somewhat, some flowers lighter, others deeper, and some even showing a slight tinge of apricot yellow. One of the most desirable characters of the Chrysantha type Calendula is the length of stem with a minimum of short lateral branches. Plants are about 2 feet tall and the stems all of 15 to 18 inches under ordinary field conditions. Although long, the stems are more wiry and less heavy-looking than the other types. 9d. packet.

CINERARIA, JAMES' EXHIBITION STRAIN. The most reliable and delightful strain that we know of. The plants are dwarf, very free blooming and extremely large flowers. Highly recommended to those who desire the best in Cinerarias. 1/- packet.

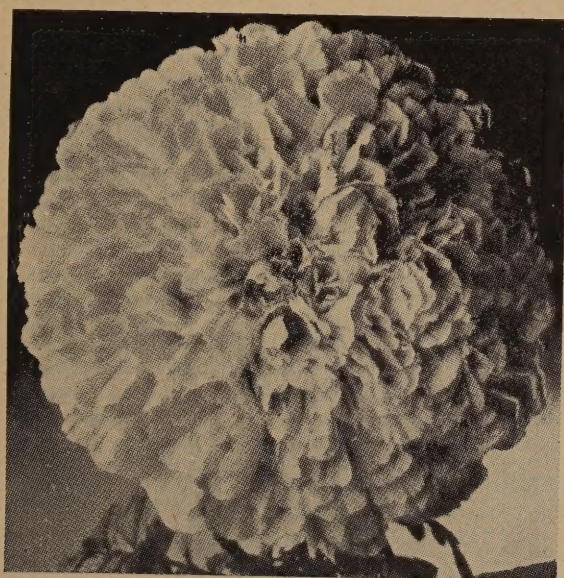
ALYSSUM, LILAC QUEEN IMPROVED. Generally acclaimed as being the longest flowering annual suitable for beds, borders, edgings, rockeries, pots and window boxes. The beautiful blue lilac-lavender flowers will no doubt add great charm to gardens of the future, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that after the first crop of flowers is exhausted these can be trimmed off with a pair of shears to be quickly replaced with more growth, and a further crop of flowers. 1/- packet.

Outstanding Novelties from all over the World



DELPHINIUM

Blackmore & Langdown's Prize Mixture



MARIGOLD

Gigantea Sunset Giants

GIANT PEONY FLOWERED MARIGOLD, "SUPREME" MIXED. One of the loveliest large Marigolds is Yellow Supreme. It has a fault, however, and that is it blooms late in the season. Included in the mixture are: Orange Supreme, Golden Supreme and Primrose Supreme, besides many other fine shades, some of which are of the same colour as the famous Yellow Supreme, but earlier flowering. The blooms of "Supreme" Marigolds are delightfully honey-scented, 4 to 5 inches across, and of a particularly graceful appearance because of their beautifully fringed petals. Flowers are carried on long, strong stems, high above the foliage of the sturdy, upright plants which grow 2½ feet high. The rich, dark green foliage has a decidedly less pungent odour than most Marigolds. 9d. packet.

COLLARETTE OR CROWN MARIGOLD, CROWN OF GOLD. Unusual and attractive, the crown or top part of the flower looks like a chrysanthemum in formation, and is made up of long, beautiful incurved disc petals. The crown and collar of big, broad petals which surround it are of a bright, pleasing shade of brilliant orange-gold. The crown of the flower measures 2½ inches across. "Crown of Gold" was the first Marigold in cultivation with entirely odourless foliage. Plants grow 2 feet tall, are early flowering and bloom profusely all summer long. "Crown of Gold" is lovely in the garden and wonderful as a cut flower, as the flowers are delightfully sweet scented and borne on long stems. 9d. packet.

Other Varieties introduced during the last few years which we can highly recommend

HOLLYHOCK, ANNUAL DOUBLE SCARLET BEAUTY. A fully double Hollyhock of the Chater type which will flower in six months from the time seed is sown—that is the outstanding characteristic of Annual Double Scarlet Beauty. The size of flower and plant habit are identical with the Chater Hollyhocks, but this new annual can be sown in spring for summer flowers the same year. In colour pure intense scarlet, gorgeously highlighting the garden scene, Scarlet Beauty is the first of what will later be a whole race of annual flowering double Hollyhocks of this type. In those sections of the country where Hollyhocks winter over with difficulty, this new annual double Hollyhock fills an important need, and for all gardeners it will save a whole year's time in growing. Plants will winter over where Chater varieties do, and the variety is classed as a perennial which blooms the first year from seed. 9d. packet.

TITHONIA SPECIOSA GRANDIFLORA FIREBALL. Dazzling as a ball of fire poised high above other flowers, Fireball is, undoubtedly, the last word in brilliance of colour in a fall blooming plant. Many who have known and enjoyed Tithonia Speciosa have considered it the brightest possible flower for autumn use. With the introduction, however, of Fireball, this older variety is entirely overshadowed. Fireball is a very brilliant, vibrant shade of scarlet orange, the petals in dazzling contrast to the clear

Novelties of 1938 that have Made Good

yellow centre. The gaily coloured flowers are single, very large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter, and are carried on fine long stems. The plants are very tall, some reaching a height of 8 or 9 feet, with a fairly heavy growth of grayish green, woolly foliage. They are, however, neat in appearance, filling in well from the very base of the plant to the top, and unlike the older *Tithonia Speciosa* do not become ragged looking. 9d. packet.

COSMOS, SENSATION FINEST MIXTURE. The Sensation type of Cosmos is to-day the favourite for cut flower use. The fact that the flowers are of immense size, 4 to 5 inches or more in diameter, with broad, heavy fluted petals which slightly overlap, giving a very full single flower, makes it ideal for cut flower use. These large flowers are carried on very long strong stems and are freely produced on plants which reach a height of 3 to 4 feet and have a fairly heavy growth of foliage. The flowers are produced within 8 to 10 weeks from the time seed is sown. 6d. packet.

LUPINS, RUSSELL. This new strain of perennial Lupins has, as is now widely known, caused a sensation in horticultural circles. Raised by Mr. G. Russell, of York, England, and introduced by Messrs. Bakers, Codsall, it is the most outstanding introduction for many years. Awarded the Royal Horticultural Society's Gold Medal, June 1937. The long, closely furnished spikes flower in a great variety of rich colours—deep yellows, oranges, reds and brilliant bi-colours never seen in Lupins before. The florets are large with flat fan-like back-standards, and unlike all other Lupins, most of the spikes retain their flowers throughout the whole period of development. 1/- packet.

ICELAND POPPY, GLENDON GIANTS. For those desiring large Iceland Poppies, there is no strain better than this one. The stems usually go 30 inches long and the giant blooms frequently 5 inches across. It is a most prolific bloomer, in a glorious range of colours, including creams, opals suffused pink, golden yellow, bright orange, and scarlet. Glendon Giants created a real sensation wherever they were shown for the first time last season. Packets 1/- and 2/6 ea.

ICELAND POPPY, GENUINE SUNRAY REGISTERED. This seed comes from the original raiser of Sunray, popular on account of its extraordinarily long stems and large flowers, the strain being particularly recommended to those who desire a good mixture in the yellow and salmon tonings. 1/- packet.

PANSY, SELECTED SWISS GIANTS. By the originator of the world-famed Rogglis Giants, selected Swiss Giants is a variety of Pansy that we have been waiting for some time and it will quickly gain popularity with all who love the best Pansies. For beauty, brilliancy, richness of colour with most rare and new shades of red and brown, we wholeheartedly recommend Selected Swiss Giants, which, together with their enormous size, will probably win for them greater praise than that already gained by Rogglis Giants, which, although introduced many years ago, still rank among our favourite Pansies. 1/6 packet.

MARIGOLD, GIGANTIA SUNSET GIANTS. Sunset Giants, which we introduced last year, has been favourably received. We have had many glowing reports on it, with special reference to the large size and sweet scented character of the flowers. Sunset Giants is the very largest Marigold yet developed, flowers in the field averaging about 5 inches in

diameter, while those grown for show purposes have been known to attain a size of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches. The definite sweet scent of the flowers adds to its value as a cut flower variety, as well as being a good garden plant. The full centred flowers of fairly loose formation, with broad, heavy petals graceful overlapping, are of great depth and even larger than the Dahlia Flowered Zinnias. The colour range includes deep orange, golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, lemon yellow and a delightful new shade of primrose. The plants are extremely robust, producing a heavy growth of foliage, with 6 to 8 heavy branches, each bearing 3 to 6 large flowers. Plants are usually $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet tall, but under extremely favourable conditions have been known to grow to as much as 7 feet. 6d. packet.

LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL CORAL KING. With Coral King, we have presented an entirely new colour in Larkspurs—blush pink with a strong suffusion of coral, which deepens and gets richer as the flowers mature, giving an impression of lovely delicate coral pink with a salmon tint. As in White King, the florets are very large, fully double and with rounded petals, but they are a little less closely spaced on the stem than in White King. There is a magnificent length of Hollyhock-like flowering spikes, averaging from 24 to 30 inches. The plants are true Giant Imperial type, branches from the base and early blooming, coming into flower about the same time as the Stock Flowered variety Rosamond. Coral King has been proclaimed by all as the most desirable Larkspur colour yet produced. 9d. packet.

PRIMULA DAWKINS, CARMINE. Primula Dawkins, the single form which was introduced some two or three years ago, is one of the most popular Primulas for pot plant growers. With the introduction of this double form in the same very dazzling orange scarlet shade, the wealth of material for pot plant users has again been enriched. Those who grow decorative plants for market realise and highly praise the value of Primula Dawkins as a pot plant. We feel sure, therefore, they will more than welcome this double form which is an even better market plant subject than the original introduction. The flowers are carried well above the attractive foliage and are very freely produced. The doubling of the petals intensifies the colour and adds to the beauty of the plant, making the vivid orange scarlet flowers among the most showy of any pot plant variety. We are furnishing the originator's seed. 1/6 packet.

DELPHINIUM, BLACKMORE AND LANGDON'S MIXTURE. We believe everyone will agree that there are no better Delphinium strains to be found anywhere than those developed and sold by Blackmore and Langdon of Bath, England. Their famous Delphiniums have been admired by connoisseurs from all parts of the world, they have been exhibited at all the important horticultural shows and exhibitions, and have been granted literally hundreds of medals, prizes, certificates and awards. The flower spikes are extremely heavy, full flowered, and exceptionally long, while the plants reach a height of from 4 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, depending on the variety. To those who are acquainted with Blackmore and Langdon's Delphiniums no more need be said, and to those who have never grown these famous Delphiniums we recommend most urgently that this very valuable strain be incorporated in the Delphinium list. 1/- packet.

Successful Gardeners raise their own Seedlings

AQUILEGIA DOBBIES IMPERIAL HYBRIDS. It was granted an Award of Merit after being shown at the Royal Horticultural Society a few years ago and since that time has enjoyed considerable popularity in its native land. The flowers are of striking formation, with deep yellow petals and paler yellow petals, and extremely elongated spurs. These spurs may be 5 inches or more in length. The effect is at once dainty, unusual and arresting. The plants are from 2 to 3 feet tall, with characteristic bright green cut-leaf foliage and reddish stems. Flowers are produced during spring and early summer and are effective in the garden, although much more so in flower arrangements. 9d. packet.

NASTURTIUM, DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE. Our Gem Mixture, developed in response to the demand for a more compact growing strain of the semi-double sweet-scented Gleam Nasturtiums, is the ideal annual for border and edging use. The plants are truly dwarf and compact, totally without runners, and hold their compact form even in rainy climates where they will be a boon to garden makers. We feel that for general use they will be even more popular than the Gleams. The sweet-scented, semi-double flowers are of good size, and gaily cover the gem-like little plants in an evenly balanced, excellent colour range which includes shades of yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson, salmon, cerise, cream, maroon and spotted varieties. The mixture contains both dark and light foliage plants. 6d. packet.

NASTURTIUM, SCARLET GLEAM FUSILIER STOCK. In this new variety of Double Nasturtiums, we offer a novelty which we believe will rapidly become as popular as Golden Gleam and surpass in popularity the many other double varieties which have been introduced recently. It has dark foliage resembling that of Fireball in the "single" section and its vivid scarlet flowers are equally as bright as that variety. The contrast of foliage and flower is similar to that found in Bishop of Landaff Dahlia. The blooms are sweetly scented and freely produced. We recommend this variety with every confidence. 6d. packet.

STOCK, BISMARCK TEN WEEK. An exceptionally fine new Ten Week Stock, of very robust growth and pyramidal habit, attaining a height of 2½ feet, and producing a high percentage of full double flowers of very large size. It is perpetual-flowering, blooming 3 months without interruption, and forms at the same time a most elegant bedding plant and highly appreciated cut flower for all kinds of florists' work. 1/- packet.

MARIGOLD, YELLOW SUPREME. An excellent cutting Marigold with carnation-like flowers 2 inches across. Colour creamy lemon yellow. 6d. packet.

MARIGOLD, MEXICAN DWARF, ORANGE. Semi-dwarf, splendid for border or massing, semi-tubular petals, large flowers of delightful orange. 6d. packet.

SCHIZANTHUS, GRANDIFLORA BUTTERFLY. Free flowering, compact, pyramidal habit, 12 to 15 inches, delightful colour range. 6d. packet.

ALYSSUM, LITTLE DORRITT. Delightful little border miniature 3-inch plants, white flower. 6d. packet.

BELLIS PERENNIS LONGFELLOW. Very popular border plant. This variety has an exceptionally large double flower. 6d. packet.

COSMOS, KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE. Single flowering robust habit, early flowerer, deep orange. 6d. packet.

HOLLYHOCK, DOUBLE TRIUMPH MIXTURE. Beautifully fringed rosette flowers in many new shades. 6d. packet.

LARKSPUR, ROSAMOND. Full double deep rose, compact growing, delightful for cutting. 6d. packet.

MARIGOLD, GUINEA GOLD RESELECTED. A reselection of the ever-popular Guinea Gold. 6d. packet.

PETUNIA, GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Extremely large single flowers of a delightful rose shade. 6d. packet.

SCHIZANTHUS, SUNSET HYBRIDS. Vigorous grower, bright red and carmine shades, with delicate gold markings. 6d. packet.

LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL BLUE BELL. This strain produces tall spikes closely set with very large double flowers of a delightful texture and clear blue. 9d. packet.

LARKSPUR, ROSAMOND. This variety is classed a stock flowered strain owing to the compact and even nature of the flowers which are shaded a delightful pink. 9d. packet.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon), UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DE LUXE MIXTURE (See Front Cover). A special strain of the majus types, containing a splendid selection of colours of the large flowered types and resistant to the ravages of Rust Disease. 1/- packet.

GODETIA, SYBIL SHERWOOD. A reselected strain of splendid form and of a beautiful bright salmon pink shade. 9d. packet.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, MONARCH ART SHADES. Producing semi-double flowers, exquisitely formed in great variety in metallic tints. 9d. packet.

PANSY, TRIUMPH OF THE GIANTS. The plants distinguish themselves by their robust growth, and form compact bushes of round shape, with strikingly large healthy-looking foliage. The imposing five-spotted flowers which on long, vigorous stalks surmount the foliage in the most graceful manner, are of enormous size, perfectly round form, original structure, and unusual substance. The individual petals are exceedingly broad and cover each other in such a manner as to make the flower appear almost double. With most of the flowers the border of each petal is conspicuously undulated and curled, which gives them a strikingly and very peculiar appearance, entirely new to this class of plant. Beauty, brilliancy and richness of colour are most striking in this new strain, in which new tones of red are also found. Liberally filled packets, 1/6.

SPREADING BEDDING PETUNIAS, FLAMING VELVET. One of the finest Bedding Petunias ever introduced. Plants are loaded with extra fine textured large blooms of a most beautiful shade of deep velvet mahogany-red, with a lustre of scarlet. Although dark, it is rich and luminous. All America Gold Medal Winner. Our reselected seed is unsurpassed. 1/- packet.



GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

CHOICE AND FRESH

ABBREVIATIONS: A—Sow in the Autumn. S—Sow in the Spring. A S—Sow in the Autumn or Spring. By the word "Autumn" we mean the months of February, March and April; and "Spring," August, September and October.

SOW flower seeds marked A S from March to November in open borders, though some of the choicest kinds, such as have small seeds, are better sown in prepared border of finely-sifted soil, covered very slightly, and afterwards transplanted to where they are to flower. Generally speaking, Autumn-sown Annuals will make much stronger and better plants than those sown in Spring. Half-hardy Annuals should be sown in Spring only (marked S) when all danger of frost is over. They may be started in a frame or hot-bed and afterwards planted out in the open border. We cannot give exact directions as to the time of planting and sowing Half-hardy Annuals, as the season is varied, and the climate is influenced by latitude and elevation; but a good guide may be found by noticing the right time for sowing pumpkins and Melons. These plants being Half-hardy Annuals, it follows that Half-hardy Flower Seeds will succeed when and where they will. Hardy Biennials can be sown in Spring and Autumn, which is perhaps the best season in the year in which to sow them. Tender Perennials, such as Calceolarias, Cinearias, Primula, Double Petunias, etc., should be sown in a Pot or Seed Pan, half filled with a mixture of Sand and Light Soil, with free drainage, over the rim of which should be placed a piece of glass. When the young Seedlings appear, gradually admit air till they are thoroughly hardened off; then prick out into small pots and shift into larger sizes when necessary.

The soil should be well moistened before sowing seed, then cover lightly with fine sifted soil, pat gently with the back of a spade, and shade with bushes or other material. Never cover seed more than its own depth with soil, particularly small seed. After sowing and until the young seedlings are well rooted, water with a finely-nosed watering-pot; many seeds are washed away after sowing by using a coarse watering-pot, and the seedsman who supplied them is condemned for their non-appearance.

ANNUALS—Flowers, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

BIENNIALS—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.

PERENNIALS—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

SEE PAGE 9 FOR FLOWERS AND THEIR USES

SOLD IN 3d. AND 6d. PACKETS UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED

NOVELTY FLOWER SEEDS ON PAGE 2



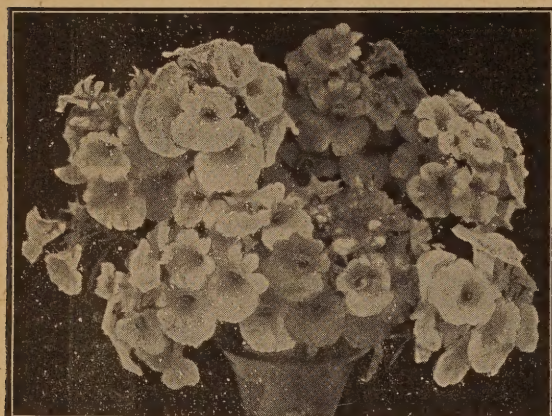
NASTURTIUM
Golden Gleam

Abronia Unbellata, rosy lilac	1	A S	
Acroclium Roseum (double everlasting)	1	A	
Adonis Aestivalis, Flos Adonis crimson scarlet	1	S	
Ageratum Mexicanum, blue	1½	A S	
Alyssum Little Dorrit, attractive and beautiful border and bedding plant	1	A	6d.
Amaranthus, Tricolor (Brightest)	3	S	6d.
Amaranthus, Quadricolor	4	S	6d.
Amaranthus, Salicifolius	3	S	
The leaves of the Amaranthus are colored in dark purple, yellow and green.			
Anchusa Angustifolia, blue	1½	A S	
Anemone St. Brigid, mixed	1	A	
Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, Dwarf	1	A S	
Antirrhinum, Tall, Dawson's Giant Mixture	3	A S	6d
Antirrhinum, Maximum, mixed	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, Nymph	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, rose	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, snowflake	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, Maralda, Copper Carmine	3	A S	

Select Flowers you Don't Know as well as Older Favourites

Antirrhinum, apple blossom, pink ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, lilac	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, Gotelind, salmon ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, Queen Victoria, white ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, Evening Sky, salmon ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum Californian Rust-proof Strain (New)	3	A S	1/-
Antirrhinum En Garde, pink	3	A S	6d.
Aquilegia Alba, Flora Plena, double white	1½	A	
Aquilegia Dobbles Imp. Hybrida, long spurred, mixed	1½	A	1/-
Arctotis Grandis, pale white Marguerite flowers	2	A S	
Aster, Ostrich Plume, mixed	1½	A S	
Aster, Tasmanian, glant branching, beautiful colours	2½	A S	6d.
Auricula, finest English hybrids ..	1½	A	
Balsam Camellia, flowered, mixed ..	2	S	
Balsam, carnation striped, mixed ..	2	S	
Begonia, tuberous rooted, single, finest mixed	1½	A S	1/6
Bellis Perennis Longfellow. This new variety with its dark rose rose extra double flowers has become very popular as a border plant	¾	A	6d.
Calendula, Golden Radio, quilled petals, bright yellow	1½	A S	6d.
Calendula Radio	1½	A S	1/-
Calendula Sensation	1½	A S	6d.
Calendula Balls, Orange	1½	A S	
Calceolaria, choicest mixed	1½	A	1/6
Calendula Pluvialis, white	1½	A S	
Calendula Pastel Bedding Mixture ..	1½	A S	6d.
Calendula, Chrysantha, bright yellow, curled petals; good cutting ..	1½	A S	6d.
Calliopsis (or Coreopsis), mixed ..	3	A S	
Canary Creeper, climber, yellow annual	6	S	
Candytuft, fine mixed	1	A S	
Candytuft, Empress, pure white ..	¾	A S	
Canterbury Bells, single mixed ..	2	A	
Canterbury Bells, double mixed ..	2	A	
Carnation, extra fine, mixed	1½	A S	1/6
Carnation, perpetual flowering, choice mixed, selected	2	A S	2/6
Carnation Marguerite, mixed	2	A S	
Celosia Pyramidalis Plumosa, Feathered Cockscomb	2	S	
Celosia Thompsoni Magnifica, Improved Feathered Cockscomb ..	2	S	
Centaurea, Moschata, mixed Sweet Sultan	1	A S	
Chrysanthemum Carinatum, fl. pl. Marguerites, annual, mixed ..	1½	A S	
Chrysanthemum Tricolour, Burridge-anum, brightest colours ..	1½	A S	
Cineraria Grandiflora, mixed colours ..	1½	A	1/6
Clarkia Elegans, mixed	2	A	
Clianthus Dampieri, Sturt's Desert Pea, Mixed	1	A	6d.
Cockscomb, dwarf, mixed	1	S	
Cockscomb, dwarf, crimson	1½	S	
Convolvulus, Major, mixed climbers ..	10	A S	
Cornflower, fine mixed	1½	A S	
Cornflower, Emperor William, blue ..	1½	A S	
Cosmos Klondyke Orange Flare. Vivid orange with attractive light green foliage	2	A S	6d.
Cosmos (Cosmea), choice mixed ..	5	S	
Cosmos, Double Early Flowering ..			1/-
Cosmos, Pinkie and Purity. The finest single strain available ..	4	S	9d.
Cyclamen, Persicum Giganteum, splendid mixture	¾	A S	1/6
Dahlia, Cactus, double, finest mxd. ..	5	S	1/-
Dahlia, decorative, choicest mixed ..	4	S	1/-
Daisy, Double, Garden, mixed	¾	A	
Daisy, Giant Double, mixed	¾	A	
Datura, fl. pl., yellow	2	A S	
Delphinium, choice mixed	3	A	
Delphinium, Dawson & Harrison's Superb Mixture	3	A	1/-
Delphinium, Hollylock strain	3	A	1/-
Desert Pea (see Clianthus)			
Dianthus Chinensis, double, mixed ..	1	A S	
Dianthus Heddewigi Laciniatus, single, fringed	1	A S	
Digitalis, Gloxinoides, Foxglove ..	3	A	
Dolichos Lignosus, climber, pink & white	20	A S	
Eschscholtzia, mixed colours	-	A S	
Everlasting Flowers, mixed, all colors	1	A S	
Everlasting Peas, mixed colors ..	5	A S	
Evening Scented Stock (see Mathiola)			
Flos Adonis (see Adonis)			
Forget-Me-Not, mixed	¾	A	
Foxglove (see Digitalis)			
Fuchsia Hybrida, double & single, mixed	2	A S	1/6
Gaillardia Grandiflora, mixed	1½	A S	
Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana, double ..	1½	A S	
Gaillardia Grandiflora Burgundy (new)	1½	A S	2/6
Gerbera Jamesoni Hybrida	-	A S	1/6
Globe Amaranthus, mixed, everlasting	1½	S	
Gloxinia Grandiflora, choice, mixed ..	¾	A	1/6
Godetia Grandiflora Rosea, fl. pl. ..	1	A	
Godetia Princess of Wales, rose ..	1	A	
Godetia, mixed colours	1	A	
Gysophylla Paniculata, white	¾	A S	
Helichrysom Monstrosum, mixed ..	3	A S	
Helianthus Cucumerifolius, miniature	4	S	
Heliotrope, finest mixed	3	S	
Hollyhock, mixed, finest English single or double	6	A S	
Hollyhock Chaters Improved	6	A S	6d.
Hollyhock, Double Triumph Mixed. A decided improvement on all previous Hollyhocks	5	A S	6d.
Humulus, Japonicus, or Variegated Japanese Hop, climber	15	S	6d.
Hunnemannia, Fumariaefolia, yellow	1½	A S	
Ice Plant, half-hardy annual	¾	S	
Impatiens Sultani, mixed Zanzibar Balsam	2	S	1/-
Impatiens Holstii, New Hybrids, very fine	2	S	1/-
Ipomopsis Elegans, scarlet flowers ..	2½	A S	
Jacoea, double mixed	1	A S	
Japanese Cape Gooseberry, Physalis francheti	2	S	
Kochia Tricophylla, (Burning Bush), Perennial Ornamental Bush ..	2	S	
Larkspur Giant Imperial Blue Bell. A new strain, six foot growth with stock type flowers	6	A S	6d.
Larkspur, Tall German Rocket, mixed	2	A	
Larkspur (New) Carmine King ..	4	A	6d.
Larkspur (New) La France, salmon pink	4	A	6d.
Lathyrus Pubescens Perennial Pea, pale violet flowers (Plants 1/6) ..	6	A S	1/-
Lavender, English	2	A S	
Leptosyne, Maritima, golden yellow ..	1½	A S	
Linaria Reticulata Aurea Purpurea, purple	1	A S	
Limnanthes Douglasii, yellow	¾	A S	
Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum, Scarlet Flax	1	A S	
Lobelia, Barnard's Perpetual, blue, white eye	¾	A S	
Lobelia, Crystal Palace, blue	¾	A S	
Love-Lies-Bleeding, crimson	2½	S	
Love-in-a-Mist (see Nigella)			
Lupinus Cruickshanksii, mixed	2	A S	6d.
Lupinus, very fine mixed	2	A S	

Gay Flowers to Delight You

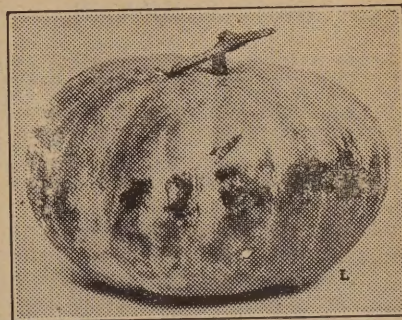
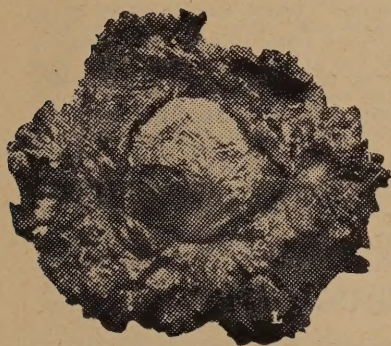


NEMESIA, Strumosa Grandiflora

Malope Grandiflora, mixed	2	A S	
Malva Moschata, rose and white .. .	2	A S	
Mandevillea Suavolens, climber white	25	S	
Marguerites (see Chrysanthemum)			
Marigold, Guinea Gold, Reselected. We can confidently recommend it for good germination, purity of stock, and more especially trueness to type and colour .. .	2½	A S	6d.
Mimulus, Tigrinus, mixed	1½	A S	
Mina Lobtat, climber	½	S	6d.
Musk, scented, yellow flower .. .	½	S	
Myosotis Palustris, Forget-Me-Not	1	A S	
Marigold, French, mixed	1½	S	
Matricaria Grandiflora, dbl. white ..	1½	A S	
Matthiola Bicornis, Night-scented Stock	1	A S	
Medeola Asparagoides, climber .. .	5	S	
Mesembryanthemum Tricolor	½	S	6d.
(Scarlet Border Portulaca)			
Mignonette, sweet, large-flowered	1	A S	
Mignonette, Matchet, dwarf scented	½	A S	
Mimulus Cardinalis, Monkey Flower	1	A S	
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed .. .	1	A S	
Nasturtium, Double Scarlet Gleam	A	1/-	
Nasturtium, Double Gleam Hybrids	A	1/-	
Nasturtium Golden Gleam, double, yellow, scented	A	6d.	
Nemesia Strumosa, Suttoni, mxd.	1	A S	
Nemesia Compacta Blue	1	A	6d.
Nicotina Affinis, Tobacco, white flowers	2	S	
Nigelia Damascena, Love-in-fist	1	A	
Pansy, Triumph of the Giants. A splendid mixture of the largest giant strains	½	A	1/6
Pansy, Swiss Giants. A reselection and mixture of famous strains, including Rogglis	½	A	1/6
Pansy, Bugnots Superb Blotched ..	½	A	1/6
Pansy (See Novelties)			
Bath's Empress—One of the most reliable and best known strains procurable. 2/6 pkt.			
Pansy, Odiers or Blotched	½	A	
Pansy, Trimardeau Giant	½	A	6d.
Pansy, Rogglis Giant	½	A	2/6
Pansy, Lord Beaconsfield, Purple violet	½	A	6d.
Pansy, black or faust	½	A	6d.
Pansy, Yellow Giant	½	A	6d.
Poppy the Shirley, mixed	2	A S	
Poppy Gartref, new strain containing all of the new Art Shades	1/-	pkt.	
Poppy, Iceland, Coonara Pinks .. .	2	A	9d.
Poppy, Iceland, Special Mixture ..	2	A S	
Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit)	10	S	
Penstemon, finest mixed	1½	S	
Petunia Maculata Inimitable	1½	A S	1/6
Polyanthus, choicest mixed	½	A	
Portulaca, single, finest mixed .. .	½	S	
Portulaca, double, finest mixed .. .	½	S	
Primula Malacoides	½	A	1/6
Primula Sinensia Fimbriata, choicest	½	A	1/6
Petunia, Dawson's Ruffled Monsters	1½	A S	1/6
Petunia, single, mixed	1	A S	6d.
Petunia, Violacea, dwarf habit, habit, deep violet purple			6d.
Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower). (Plants 2/-)	20	S	
Phlox, Drummondi Grandiflora, mxd	1	A S	
Phlox, Drummondi Alba, pure white	1	A S	
Poinsettia Heterophylla, Mexican Fire Plant	3	S	
Primula Obconica	½	A	1/6
Pyrethrum Aureum, Golden Feather	½	A S	
Pyrethrum Roesum, splendid border	1	A S	
Ranunculus, choicest mixed	½	A	
Rhodanthe, mixed Everlasting Flowers	1	A S	
Rocket, sweet mixed	1½	A	
Salpiglossis, finest mixed	2	S	
Salpiglossis, Emperor, mixed	2	S	
Salvia Splendens Bonfire			6d.
Scarlet, tall	3	A S	
Salvia Patens, blue	2½	A S	1/6
Scabiosa, dwarf, double, mixed, Pin-cushioned Flower	16	A S	
Schizanthus, finest mixed	2	S	
Silene Pendula Catchfly	1	A S	
Snadragon (see Antirrhinum)			
Stock, Beauty of Nice, fleshy pink	1½	A S	6d.
Stock, Emperor, mixed	2	A S	
Stokesia Cyanea, double, blue, perennial	2	A S	
Sunflower (see Hellanthus)			
Sweet Alyssum (see Alyssum)			
Sweet William, double mixed	1	A	
Stock, "Queen of Whites"	1½	A S	
Stock, German or Ten Week, mxd. Most reliable	1	A S	6d.
Stock, Wallflower Leaved, Ten Week, mixed	1	A S	6d.
Stock Brompton, mixed	2	A S	
Sweet Sultan (see Centaurea)			
Tasconia Mollissima (White Passion Fruit) climber, rose colour flowers	20	S	
Thumbergia, finest mixed climber ..	4	S	
Tropaeolum Lobianum	6	S	
Verbena, choicest mixed	1	A S	
Verbena, Mammoth, mixed	1	A S	6d.
Vinca, choice mixed	1½	A S	
Viola Odorata the Czar, blue, sweet violet	½	A	
Viola Papilio	½	A	6d.
Viola Hyb. Primrose Dame, yellow	½	A	6d.
Virginian Stocks, mixed	2	A S	
Viscaria Cardinalis	1	A S	
Wallflower, double, finest mixed ..	1½	A	
Wallflower, single mixed	1½	A	
Zinnia, Dawson's Giant Mammoth, unequalled for colour	2	S	6d.
Zinnia, Robusta Grandiflora, Plenissima, choice mixture	2	S	
Zinnia, Dahlia Flowered, the latest in Zinnias	2	S	6d.

Careful Sowing ensures Good Vegetables

To Produce a Given No. of Plants	For 100 ft. of Row	To Sow an Acre	Apart in Row	Between Rows	WHEN TO SOW
Asparagus 1 oz. to 800	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.	June to Aug.
Asparagus Roots . .	40 to 60	3600 to 7200	18 to 36 in.	24 to 48 in.	June to Aug.
Beans, Bush	2 lbs.	60 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	Sept. to May
Beans, Pole	1 lb.	30 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.	Sept. to May
Beet 1 oz.	1 oz.	8 to 15 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	Feb. to May
Broccoli 1 oz. to 5000	1 oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 40 in.	Dec. to Aug.
Brussels Sprouts . . 1 oz. to 5000	1 oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.	Nov. to Feb.
Cabbage 1 oz. to 5000	1 oz.	3 oz.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.	Jan. to Dec.
Carrot 1 oz.	1 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.	Jan. to Dec.
Cauliflower 1 oz. to 5000	1 oz.	4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.	Dec. to March
Celery 1 oz. to 10000	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.	Sept. to March
Corn, Sweet 1 lb.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	30 to 48 in.	July to Dec.
Cress 1 oz.	1 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.	Jan. to Dec.
Cucumber 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1 to 3 ft.	3 to 6 ft.	Aug. to Dec.
Egg Plant 1 oz. to 2000	1 oz.	8 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.	Aug. to Dec.
Endive 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.	Feb. to May
Garlic 10 lbs.	10 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.	12 to 24 in.	March to Aug.
Horseradish Roots . .	400	10000 to 15000	12 to 18 in.	30 to 36 in.	March to Aug.
Kale 1 oz. to 5000	1 oz.	4 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.	Feb. to May
Kohl Rabi 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.	Feb. to May
Leek 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.	Feb. to May
Lettuce 1 oz.	1 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 14 in.	12 to 18 in.	Feb. to May
Melon, Rock 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 oz.	2 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	Aug. to Dec.
Melon, Water 4 oz. to 100 hills	4 oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	Aug. to Dec.
Mustard 1 oz.	1 oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.	Jan. to Dec.
Onion 1 oz.	1 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.	Feb. to Sept.
Parsnip 1 oz.	1 oz.	3 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	Feb. to Sept.
Parsley 1 oz.	1 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 18 in.	Feb. to Sept.
Peas, Garden 1 lb.	1 lb.	90 to 150 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.	Jan. to Dec.
Pumpkin 1 lb. to 100 hills	1 lb.	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	June to Dec.
Radish 1 oz.	1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	1 in.	12 to 18 in.	Jan. to Dec.
Rhubarb 1 oz.	1 oz.	3 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.	Jan. to June
Sage 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.	Mar. to June
Salsify 1 oz.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	Mar. to June
Savory, Summer . . .	1 oz.	1 lb.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.	Mar. to June
Spinach 1 oz.	1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.	Jan. to Dec.
Squash, Summer . . .	4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	Sept. to Dec.
Tomato 1 oz. to 3000	1 oz.	4 oz.	2 to 6 ft.	3 to 7 ft.	Sept. to Dec.
Turnip 1 oz.	1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.	Jan. to Dec.



Top left: LETTUCE,
Neopolitan.

Bottom left:
SPINACH, Prickly.

Above top: WATER
MELON, Tom Watson.

Above bottom:
MARROW, Custard.

Top right: PUMPKIN,
Ironbark

Bottom right:
RADISH, Turnip.



Fresh Vegetables have Finer Flavour

Disinfected by special Modern Process under the supervision of the State Plant Pathologist (Mr. Cass-Smith) as a means of reducing diseases which are sometimes carried in the seed to an irreducible minimum.

ARTICHOKE

Sow in Autumn or Spring, and transplant the following season into deeply trenched and well-manured ground eighteen inches apart.

Large Green Globe is the standard variety. It is considered a delicacy and demands a high price in all better city markets. Requires warm weather.

Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant in Spring in the same manner as Potatoes. 6d. per lb., Freight extra.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus grows better and produces earlier if planted in well-drained soil, with a southerly exposure. Sow in Spring in drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep; soak seed in water for twelve hours. The second year transplant into well-drained beds composed of sandy loam, stable manure and coarse sand in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in rows, then cover with four inches of good made soil; same amount of manure and light soil in the winter. Early in Spring dress with salt and fork in.

Connover's Colossal.—The stalks are very large, with few scales and they retain their thickness up to the top. Considered one of the best. Seed, 6d. per pkt.; 3-year-old roots, 2/6 doz.; 7/6 100.

BROAD BEANS

Broad Windsor—Medium height and good bearer, very sweet beans. Fairly quick maturing, 1/- lb.; 6d. pkt.

Leviathan Long Pod—Is exceedingly prolific, bearing long pods, each containing from 8 to 10 well-flavoured beans. Height 4 feet. 6d. pkt., 1/- lb.

BEANS

Tongan or Madagascar Runner Bean—A very strong evergreen perennial climber, and produces large quantities of large flat beans of excellent quality. It is estimated that in a warm situation and good soil two plants of this bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year 1lb. will sow a row of about 70 feet.

FRENCH BEANS

Canadian Wonder—One of the best and prolific varieties in cultivation, very large pods, excellent flavour. This is by far the best known variety in existence. 6d. pkt., 1/6 lb.

Scarlet Runner—Of strong quick growth, bearing large and showy sprays of bright scarlet flowers. The pods are tender and tasty while young. Climbs well and is often grown for ornament.

BUTTER BEAN

Golden Wax—This is a leading Wax Pole variety, which climbs well, is hardy, vigorous and very productive. The pods are $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, perfectly straight and flat. The flesh is brittle and of fine quality.

All varieties, except Peas and Beans, are disinfected. All packet seeds 6d. packet unless otherwise priced.

Special Prices for Bulk Seeds, which are sold subject to our usual Conditions of Sale.

LIMA BEAN

Burpees Bush—The earliest maturing and best of all. The pods are large, flat and nearly straight, and measure on an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, containing four fair-sized flat beans of excellent quality.

POLE BEANS

Abundance.—Very good white-seeded runner bean. The bean is long, almost straight and flat, often growing to a length of 10 to 12 inches. Price, 6d. pkt.

Dawson & Harrison's Kentucky Wonder.—An early and very productive variety that climbs well and bears a fine crop of large pods. The pods measure from 7 to 9 inches long, and are slender and decidedly curved. They are thick and mealy, tender, brittle and of good quality, showing slight strings as the beans reach their full size. 6d.; pkt., 2/- lb.
Stringless Greenpod (otherwise known as **White Kentucky Wonder**)—Uniformly straight, 6 to 8 inches in length, rich green and very mealy, entirely stringless. 6d. pkt., 3/- lb.

BEET

Beet should be sown in ground that has been well manured for a previous crop, as it will not thrive if new manure is used. One ounce will sow 10 yards.

Egyptian Turnip Rooted—The roots are globular. They are smooth and have but little tops. The skin is blood red and the flesh dark red. The flesh is tender and the flavour decidedly sweet. The most popular variety. 6d. pkt., 9d. oz.

Crimson Globe—A handsome second early variety of a deep crimson colour. Fine grained, sweet and juicy. 6d. pkt., 9d. oz.

Silver or Sea Kale—A most useful vegetable. During hot summer throws a fine crop of spinach-like leaves. 6d. pkt., 9d. oz.

BROCCOLI

The greatest vegetable novelty ever introduced. Should be planted like the Cauliflower, which it greatly resembles, although it is a perennial.

Adams Early White—An excellent type of the early White Broccoli. Sow from January to March. 6d. pkt.

Knight's Protecting—Pure white, very large head; largely recommended. 6d. pkt.

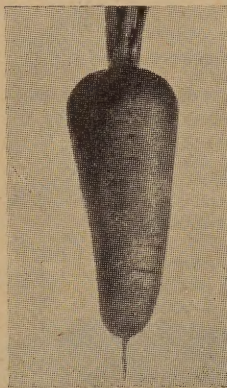
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

1 ounce will sow 6 square yards for transplanting. Sow in February in rows 2 feet, with 18 inches between the plants.

Tall—The best productive variety of strong and vigorous growth.

CABBAGE

Cabbage succeeds best in cool, moist climates and rather heavy friable loams with gravelly sub-



Try a New Variety with your Favourite Vegetable

soil. Early Cabbage is sown in January, February and March. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Succession—This popular second early sort is about 10 days later than Drumhead.

Enkhuizen Glory—The heads are very solid, with few outer leaves. They are of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. trimmed.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The heads are uniformly hard and solid. They are conical in form, generally pointed at the end, with but few outside leaves.

Sugarloaf—Large solid flattened heads of excellent quality. Matures early.

Dawson's Copenhagen Market—This variety has become immensely popular with both market and home gardeners throughout the country. The heads weighing about 8lb. They are very solid and have a small core of good quality. The plants are short stemmed and very productive.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—A well-known popular summer variety.

Brunswick—The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and are very uniform. Is really an all-the-year round Cabbage, being equally good for winter.

Early Drumhead—Uniformly dwarf and solid in growth. Little outer foilage, the leaves all folding in closely about the heads of remarkable solidity.

Golden Acre—We thoroughly recommend this variety as it is the earliest Drumhead type of Cabbage on the market having a solid round head, and dark green, glossy leaves. Price 1/- pkt.

CABBAGE, SAVOY

This excellent curled Cabbage should be sown about February. It is one of the most delicious of vegetables, also suitable for cold districts.

Savoy, Dwarf Green Curled—A curly early variety, with compact head, one of the best.

Savoy, Drumhead—A large variety, compact, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

6d. per packet, post free. Sow in beds or boxes in September or October, plant out into rows 3ft. or 4ft. apart. The plants last some years, but require to be pruned annually to cut the old wood out. 3/6 oz., post free.

CARROTS

Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in Sept. in drills 18 inches apart, and when fit thin out from 5 to 6 inches. Sand and sandy loam can produce the best carrots; they will grow in any soil if not stony, but will fork if grown on freshly-manured land. The beds should be both finely and deeply dug, not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or Feb.; the Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than 3 or 4 inches apart.

Early Short Horn—A well-known variety, largely grown for table use. Medium size, very tender. 1/- oz., 1/9 1lb.

James' Scarlet Intermediate—The standard variety for main crop, producing good long roots of good colour and excellent flavour. 1/- oz., 2/6 1lb.

White Belgian—A white variety of good size, invaluable for stock.

Guerande, or Oxheart—A French variety of recent introduction, and is a decided acquisition. It is intermediate between James' Scarlet and the Horn varieties and is perfectly distinct. The shape is nearly oval, and the colour and quality all that can be desired. 6d. pkt., 1/- oz.

CAPSICUM or Pepper

Sow in box in September. Transplant when large enough; leave 2ft. between each.

Elephant's Trunk—Colour fleshy scarlet. Very mild flavour. 6d. pkt.

CAULIFLOWER

Eclipse Very Early—A splendid large summer variety with large pure white heads.

Improved Self-Protecting Autumn Giant—An extremely valuable early variety. An improvement on the well-known Veitch's, which is

very well-known here. Good keeper.

Early London—A well-known quick-growing hardy variety, with fine white heads.

Dawson's Best Early—This grand strain, first introduced by us, has fully maintained all the merits claimed for it. Plants are of strong growth, with erect pointed dark green leaves growing closely about the head. It is remarkable for both the extreme earliness and certainty with which the plants produce fine heads. Good heads measure from 8 to 10 inches across; they are pure snowy white with close compact curd of extra fine quality. Dawson's Best Early is an excellent home and early market variety. 1/- pkt.

Early Snowball—Many Market Gardeners claim for Snowball first place for both early and late planting. It is a popular extra early variety of dwarf compact growth. Under favourable conditions nearly every plant will make a fine solid head—pure white of fine size, with very close compact curd of excellent quality. 1/- pkt.

Brunswick—This is an easy Cauliflower to grow, maturing in about six months, produces very large white heads of splendid texture. The leaves are long and twisted and has a self-protecting habit. Price 1/- pkt.

CELERY

Celery requires very rich deep soil and a moist situation is the best. Sow seeds in beds or boxes in July, August and September. As soon as large enough to handle they should be planted out into rich beds. Manure to a depth of 6 inches should be dug into a trench and as much liquid manure as possible be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be 16in. to 18in. wide, and the plants set at 6in. to 12in. apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but care must be taken not to put too much soil around them with a view to blanching, until a month before they are wanted for use.

White Solid Paschal—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, being a good keeper makes it valuable for travelling.

Soup Celery—A splendid substitute for stick celery for flavouring.

Henderson's White Plume (American grown)—A self-protecting variety of delicious flavour, very early and of easy culture.

CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers should be grown in every garden, to furnish both large fruits for slicing for the table

Consult Us regarding your Pest Problems

and small fruits for pickling. In most seasons it will be best to make two sowings. For the earliest crops out of doors seed may be sown in July, in bottom heat, harden off and plant out in early September. For later crops seed may be sown in the open ground protected by a little hessian from wet weather in October, and sow on till December in open ground.

Dawson's Giant White Spine—The fruits are nearly cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends, with deep rich colouring, marked with distinct white lines at the blossom end. The small young fruits are just of the right size for pickling. The fruits are excellent for slicing, with crisp, white flesh of delicious flavour.

Long Green—The young cucumbers make very fine pickles. Under favourable conditions the fruits grow from 10 to 12 inches in length. The foliage is rich green, flesh solid and green.

Short Green—Fully developed fruits average 4 to 5 inches in length and, on account of their fine quality they are often used for slicing; but is grown chiefly for medium sized pickles.

Early Cluster—These are produced freely and frequently set in clusters of 2 and 3, borne in the centre of the plant. Of excellent quality, with crisp, juicy, white flesh. Meaty, and has a small seed cavity.

Early Fortune—This has been proclaimed the finest type of White Spine Cucumber ever introduced. The skin is a rich dark green, the texture of the pure white flesh is firm and crisp. The flavour is most delicious. The seed cavity very small.

Fordhook Famous—An immense and handsome Cucumber. The most fleshy and finest in flavour of the White Spine type. It is a vigorous bearer, bearing an enormous crop. The foliage is rich dark green, quite resistant to disease and insect attacks. Fordhook Famous is practically all flesh bearing, hardly any seeds. The thick flesh is a beautiful greenish white. It is crisp, juicy and of most excellent flavour.

Apple Shaped—This variety is much appreciated in this country, having a delicious flavour, and is absolutely the best for salads. Quite a unique variety and an abundant grower.

EGG PLANT

Sow in pan or warm border in August and September, or as soon as frosts are over, and when two or three inches high plant out in rich garden soil $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way. Shade and water until established; pinch tops to induce strong growth.

New York Improved—The best variety of purple-fruited type. The plants are most productive, bearing oblong rich purple fruits.

HERBS, Culinary

Herbs—Culinary. Indispensable for the kitchen, the following varieties are very easily grown, and are available in strong young plants:—Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, in pots at 6d. each. Mint and Parsley in bundles of roots at 6d. per bdle.

LEEK

No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May or June at the latest, and plant out in rows 18 inches apart and 8 inches apart in the rows, if the soil is rich and a very large Leek desired. When the plants are 6 inches high they are then ready to transplant.

London Flag—Very handsome, blanches beautifully. The favourite variety.

LETTUCE

Lettuce prefers cool, moist weather, and does best in rich soil. Plant as early in Spring as the ground can be worked up. Sow the seed thinly in drills and cover with an inch of fine soil. One ounce for 600 feet of drill. 4lb. per acre in drills.

Brittle Ice—Grows a larger size, is of a more pleasing appearance, and retains its crispness and mild flavour to a greater degree during the summer months than any other crisp-headed variety. It is a quick and strong growing variety, and will give satisfaction as long as the plants are supplied with a fair amount of moisture.

New York Improved—The heads are closely folded and of immense size. The inner portion is beautifully branched and outer leaves are of a deep rich green. It is a foremost market grower's variety, and just as popular with home gardeners.

Hanson—A large sure header of clear light green colour. Excellent for summer planting. Crisp, mild, tender, with a solid blanched heart.

Salamander—This is exceptionally fine for growing during any season. The heads are of large size and nearly round.

Iceberg—Attractive heads of medium size and medium green colour. The leaves are wavy, with fringed edges, and are tinged at the margin with purplish brown. Very compact head.

Paris White Cos—A very widely-known variety that will form well folded heads in 7 to 8 weeks after sowing. The best Cos Lettuce. A fine yielder of good quality.

Neapolitan—Beautiful curled leaves, with firm, crisp, large solid heads.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

In the past amateurs have had very indifferent success in mushroom growing, owing, as has now been proved, to the unreliability of the spawn or culture. This in the past was imported from England, in the form of a manure brick; but, owing to either the passage through the tropics or the spawn being too old, successful results were rarely obtained.

A Sydney Biologist prepared a pure culture spawn, which now enables sellers to almost guarantee good results, and it is now being produced in Australia under the name of "M.A.S." Mushroom Culture Spawn."

Spawn should not be used that is over six months old, and it should always be stored in a cool cellar until required. The next essential is fresh horse manure. This must be obtained from stables that use straw for bedding, and have not been disinfected. Then comes the top soil, which must be sifted finely, and must not contain clay.

One packet of "M.A.S." Mushroom Culture Spawn" under favourable conditions, should produce 30 lbs. of mushrooms, or 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs per square foot.

Each packet priced at 3/- is dated when packed, which is a protection to the grower.

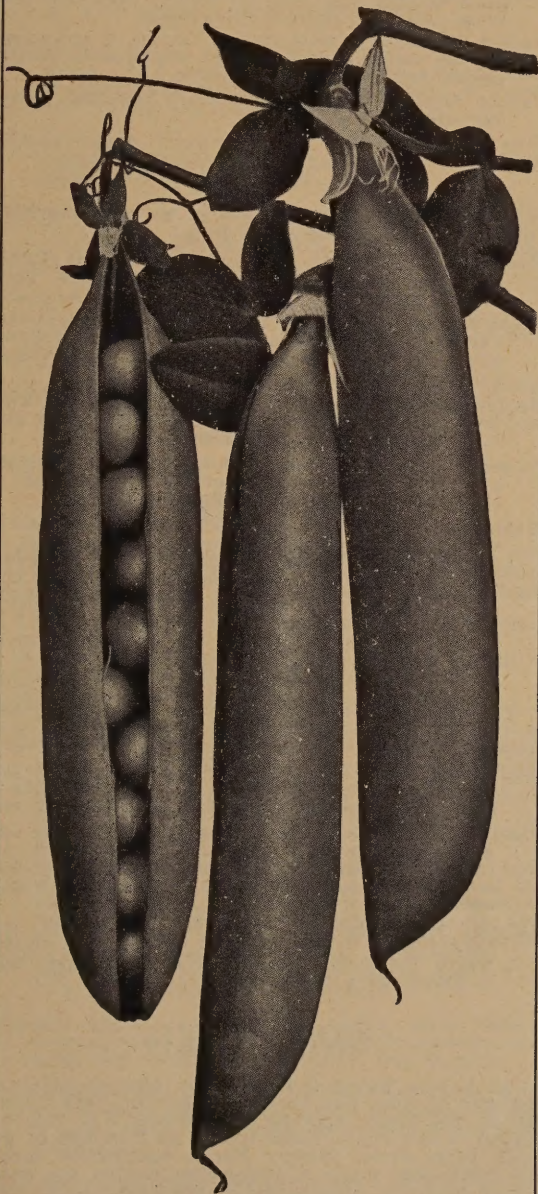
We are agents for Western Australia for M.A.S. Culture Spawn, and will forward full cultural notes on request.

Eat Leafy Greens for Vitamins

The King of Peas

Dawson's "FILL-BASKET"

One of the largest podded peas in existence. The hulk attains a length of from 5½ to 7 feet, and the vines are practically covered with handsome pods of gigantic size, measuring from 5½ to 6½ inches in length and closely filled with large luscious peas. 1/- pkt.



MUSTARD

As a salad Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with curled cress; but as fresh mustard seed is used as a common condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for that purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown broadcast or drilled as for turnips.

ONION

Harrison's Prizetaker—A popular variety for home and market use, much valued because of its enormous size and heavy weight. The individual bulbs quite often weigh from 4 to 5½ lbs. each. The attractive bulbs are thin-necked and have a bright straw-coloured skin. The flesh is pure white, solid, and crisp. It is extremely sweet and mild in flavour. In order to raise large-sized onions the seeds must be sown early in the Spring, because Prizetaker requires a long season to reach maturity.

Italian White Barletta—The large bulbs are quite flattened and thick through. The skin is clear white, also the flesh; good keeper.

Earliest White Queen—This is best of all for small pickles, and the earliest ripening Onion in cultivation. The bulbs, of a pure paper white, are very small, averaging only 1½ inches in diameter. They are most mild in flavour, and are grown extensively for home and commercial pickling. The bulbs while only of small size, are grown extensively for the same purposes as the large varieties, as they mature much earlier in the season. Our strain is extra fine.

Brown Spanish—A sure cropper, fairly early, and good keeper. The bulbs mature well and yield a good crop. The colour is bright reddish brown, the flesh is always white, crisp, extremely solid, and mild flavour. The leading and best seller.

Spearwood White Globe—The large bulbs have a paper-white skin. The flesh is also pure white, sweet, juicy, and of a most delightful mild flavour.

Spearwood Brown Globe—Elongated oval, brown outer skin, salmon below, medium size, very hard and strong. The flavour is mild and sweet. Ripens evenly.

PARSLEY

The most widely grown and best known of all herbs. It is easily grown in the garden during winter and thrives well in sun or shade. Any soil will grow Parsley. One ounce will plant a 250 foot row.

Triple Curled—The moss-like leaves of handsome bright green colour, are finely curled. For garnishing this has no superior. A strong grower.

PEAS

Although Peas will produce a fair crop in almost any soil, it repays one to use well-rotted manure, and, if possible, choose a deep, loamy soil. For main crops sow from February to May, and from this every two or three weeks throughout the season for succession. Sow in drills one inch deep, and two to four feet apart, according to the height of the Pea. Thin the plants to two or three inches if too thick. When the plants are two or three inches high they should be earthed up and staked; the dwarfier sorts, though sometimes grown without, will be benefited by a few sticks to keep them off the ground. One pound will sow a row of ten yards; 1½ bushels per acre.

One price, 6d. pkt., 1/- lb. Special price per Bushel.

English Wonder—An exceedingly dwarf variety, only 8 to 10 inches tall, the small pods being filled with 6 or 8 luscious peas.

Daisy—The vines, though growing 18 inches in height, are very stout, and invariably bear a good crop of well-filled pods, averaging 4 to 5 inches in length, of superb quality.

Crisp Radishes from Spring to Winter

Dawson's Fill-Basket—One of the largest podded Pea in existence. The hulk attains a length from 5½ to 7 feet, and the vines are practically covered with handsome pods which are gigantic in size, measuring from 5½ to 6½ inches in length and closely filled with large luscious peas. A real quality Pea. 1/- pkt.

Rev. Dr. Stuart—1½ feet. This fine Pea, introduced within recent years from New Zealand, has proved of great value to growers. Although classed as a Second Early, the peas are ready for pulling very shortly after the First Earlies, to which it is vastly superior, the pods being longer, containing from 8 to 10 peas of a large size, and of a delicious melting flavour, unsurpassed by any Pea grown. The average height is from 15 to 18 inches, and staking, though preferable, is unnecessary.

William Hurst—A favourite main crop Pea, and probably the best known Pea in the State for market and home use. The pods grow from 3 to 4 inches long and are of extra good quality.

Witham Wonder—An early dwarf variety. Hulk covered with large well-filled pods of rich flavour; largely used for canning. Height, 15ins.

Richard Seddon—An outstanding early variety and very productive. Well-filled pods carried on vines 18 inches high.

Greenfeast—An extremely productive early variety, although practically a new sort is extremely popular with all who have tried it. Compact dwarf growth of about 15 inches.

Dawson's Surprise—The best early variety. Dawson's Surprise is unequalled for its combination of extreme earliness, superb quality, and unusual productiveness. The dwarf vigorous vines average 15 inches in height, and carry really enormous crops of large luscious Peas. We say without doubt that it is one of the most desirable Peas we know of.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

Yorkshire Hero—The most highly esteemed wrinkled Pea grown. It is a very prolific bearer, the pods being compact and well-filled. Height, 2½ to 5 feet.

Stratagem—Fine dwarf, wrinkled marrow; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine, deliciously flavoured. Height, 2½ to 3 feet.

PUMPKIN

In small gardens Pumpkins can be grown by planting the seed near a paling fence or some low building over which the vines can run without interfering with other crops in the garden. In field culture it is best to make the hills 10 feet or more apart each way, so that the vines may have plenty of room to spread. One ounce will plant 25 to 50 hills, according to size of seed. 4lbs. per acre.

Queensland Blue—A splendid, medium sized, exceptionally fine flavoured Pumpkin. It has golden flesh, and is solid right through and, being of the dry type, cooks beautifully. They thrive in well-prepared soil, and we recommend that they should be planted in hills at least 8 feet apart.

Ironbark—Not large, but of fine quality, thick flesh, good flavour, and an excellent keeper.

Trilamble—A very popular variety, peculiar shape, very prolific. Good for table use.

Button—A well-known good table variety.

Turk's Cap—Flesh orange yellow. The flesh is of superb quality.

PRESERVING MELON

Special Green Seeded.

Citron.

RADISH

To grow this much-esteemed salad vegetable to perfection, the seed should be sown in loose, rich, sandy loam; when the weather is dry water abundantly to produce a rapid growth, to ensure nice tender crisp roots. If sown during the Summer, select a nice cool aspect or protect with bushes. Sow in drills half-an-inch deep, and nine inches apart in the drills. Sowing may take place at any time throughout the year, choosing showery weather. An ounce will sow four square yards; 8 to 10lbs. per acre.

Long Scarlet—This favourite long Red Radish when grown in light rich soil matures in 4 or 5 weeks, and measures close to 6 inches in length. Heavy yielder. The flesh is crisp and juicy.

White Icicle—Icicle is the finest of all white Radishes, and is claimed to be the finest of all Radishes. The roots grow to a fine size and grow to the shape of an Icicle; they are free from any side roots. Crisp flesh.

French Breakfast—This variety, which is considered the best of the Turnip variety, is white, tipped red. Very fine flavour.

Turnip Mixed—A good mixture of Red and White varieties.

ROCK MELON

Should be planted similar way to Water Melon. One ounce seed to 40 to 50 hills.

Rocky Ford—The skin is greenish white and slightly netted. It has a delicious green meat. Very prolific and most delicious flavour.

Anne Arundel—This is a home garden very popular variety. The melons are of a flattened type, while the flesh is of a beautiful light green colour. It is juicy yet crisp.

Early Hackensack—A foremost variety, with thick orange yellow flesh, and exceptionally fine and luscious flavour. Good market sort.

Salmon—It is a delicious melon with salmon flesh, and is a good keeping variety. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin.

Extra Selected Rocky Ford—This is the best early variety that we can recommend, the fruit is oval in shape, heavily netted. Green to yellow flesh, and hard, and the flavour is all that can be desired. It is a heavy bearer, and a good keeper.

SQUASH

This delicious and wholesome vegetable when sown in the same manner as Pumpkins, will give excellent results.

Mammoth Chili—Grows to a very large size, and has a deep orange skin and salmon orange flesh. A productive and tasty Summer Squash.

Early White Bush—It is of dwarf bush growth, and matures very early. The fruits measure six inches or more in diameter. They are flattened and have a scalloped edge. Waxy white skin and flesh.

Golden Hubbard—The thick flesh is sweet, but rather dry. The skin is an orange yellow, which turns to a beautiful salmon when ripe. It keeps for a long time.

SWEET CORN

As a rule Sweet Corn may be planted when all danger of frost has passed. Plant in rows from 2 to 3½ feet apart, spacing the kerrets 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Cover with 1 to 2 inches of fine soil, press down firmly. For a continuous supply of fresh ears make a succession sowing for every 10 or 14 days. One pound of seed planted in rows will do 500 feet.

To enjoy good sweet corn you must grow it yourself.

Tomatoes yield Large Crops from Small Spaces

Golden Bantam—This is without question the sweetest and choicest of all Sweet Corns. It has a rich, sweet and buttery flavour. Is quite hardy, and the seed can be sown a week before other varieties. The plants grow about five feet tall, many of the stalks producing two full-size ears. The ears are 5 to 6 inches long, a handy size to be eaten from the cob. The golden-yellow kernels are broad, deep, and exceptionally meaty. They have a tender skin, are wholesome and palatable.

Howling Mob—This is one of the best flavoured and most tender of all second-early white Sweet Corns. Ears of this measure from 7 to 9 inches in length, and they are closely set with 12 or 14 rows of large, pearly white grains.

TURNIP

Sow in rows not less than 18 inches apart, cover lightly with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of light soil.

Purple Top White Milan—The foliage is sparse and small. The small white smooth-skinned roots are flattened, with a small tap root. A quick, early maturing, fine-grained variety.

White Stone—Pure white, good marketing early variety of fine flavour. The flesh is fine grained, sweet and tender.

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball—The flesh of this variety is a light orange colour, the roots averaging 2 ins. in diameter at the shoulder and a foot or more in length.

Elephant Swede—Probably the largest Swede. It is an exceptionally early and quick maturer, and stores very well. Makes an excellent field crop.

Laing's Garden Swede—Produces smooth globe-shaped roots, the lower portion being a light yellow, the top being purple tinted. The best variety for field and table use.

TOMATO

Sow in Spring and Summer after frost, in very shallow drills, or for early crops in pots under cover. When plants are about four inches high transplant to four feet apart.

Tomatoes grown on trellis are clean, ripen more evenly, and are less liable to rot.

A judicious stopping of shoots and thinning of fruit much improves their size and quality.

Sow in beds to transplant, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for an acre.

Dawson & Harrison's First of All—This perfectly smooth solid Tomato of first-class appearance, matures exceptionally early. The perfect uniformity of First of All, with its smooth, thoroughly ripened fruits and its deep rich red colour, is really marvellous. We consider it to be the finest early variety in existence. The fruits grow to a good size, and are borne most prolifically all over the vines. The habit of the plant is strong and vigorous, and remarkably resistant to attacks of insects and pests. Out of all the seed of First of All Tomato supplied to our customers this season, we have not had one complaint of the plants taking wilt. This is a truly remarkable performance.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Large; extra early heavy cropper, very robust and compact grower, uniform size fruit, bright scarlet, fine flavour.

Matchless—Fruit large, of cardinal red color, solid and a good keeper, not liable to crack, almost without core. The best main crop variety for market.

Earliana—The Tomatoes are quite uniform in size, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth; they are fleshy, solid, and excellent for shipping purposes.

Ponderosa—This variety is fairly large, with astonishingly solid meat, and practically free from seed, which of course makes the seed rather scarce; but it is well worth all it costs. Uniformly large, smooth fruit. A proved good market variety.

Burwood Prize—One of the best market garden varieties. Prolific bearer, it produces a closely jointed and compact fruit, splendid flavour.

Plum-shaped Red—This is of the miniature cherry variety, and produces an exceptionally heavy crop of cherry-like tomatoes, which have a very nice flavour.

Dwarf Champion—The fruits are large, nearly round, and have a smooth bright lemon-yellow skin.

Dwarf Stone—The plants are strong and vigorous, of typical dwarf growth. The fruits are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, each plant producing a large number. The tomatoes average 4 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth from stem to blossom end. A most popular dwarf, good yielding variety.

Fordhook First—One of the best pink-fruited early Tomatoes in existence, large fruit and remarkably agreeable flavour, smooth skin, ripens early.

WATER MELON

One ounce will plant 20 to 25 Hills,
4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

The soil should be fairly good, but it is not necessary to use much manure except to give the plants a start. The seeds should be sown in hills, leaving from 5 to 6 feet between each hill, placing 9 or 10 seeds in each, and when the plants have 2 or 3 rough leaves on, thin out to about 4 plants.

Rattlesnake—The fruits are very attractive. Oblong in form and have a glossy skin. The rind is unusually thin, with the flesh ripening close to it. The colour of the flesh is a beautiful bright scarlet. It has a broad remarkably solid head, and the Melons average from 18 to 20 inches in length.

Dawson & Harrison's Favourite—A large melon of finest flavour. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, setting large melons in good numbers. The fruits measure from 20 inches to 2 feet in length. The rind is thin but tough. The flesh is deep rich red. A good market variety.

Fordhook Early—A large Melon of finest flavour. An extra early variety of medium size, but good quality.

Halbert Honey—"The sweetest of all Water Melons." It is a handsome melon in regular form, and immensely productive. The colour of skin is clear, glossy deep green, and the flesh is a beautiful crimson extending with less than half inch of the rind.

Kleckley's Sweet—This is one of the finest Melons in existence. The fruits are very attractive, oblong in form, with a dark green skin. Bright scarlet flesh. The heart is broad and remarkably solid. Average size 18 to 20 inches.

Tom Watson—A tough rind, shipping Melon, superior to any other of its class. The melons measure 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh 50 to 60 lbs. The dark green rind is tough but thin. The deep red flesh extends to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the rind. It is of excellent quality and the favourite variety.

Cuban Queen—The rind is tough and thin and the flesh bright red, firm, luscious, juicy and very sweet. The melons are large and oblong and slightly tapering to one end. Highly recommended.

FARM SEED Dept.

It is of prime importance that farmers build up their reserves after the very dry summer experienced this season. The wide range of crops offered here should suit all districts and climates. Fuller details will, however, be supplied on request.

DAWSON'S Re-Machine Cleaned Farm Seeds
are widely known as the most reliable.

ALL PRICES STRICTLY SUBJECT TO CHANGE



ERHARTA CALYCINA (South African Veldt Grass)
A self-sown crop on sand on the Swan River.

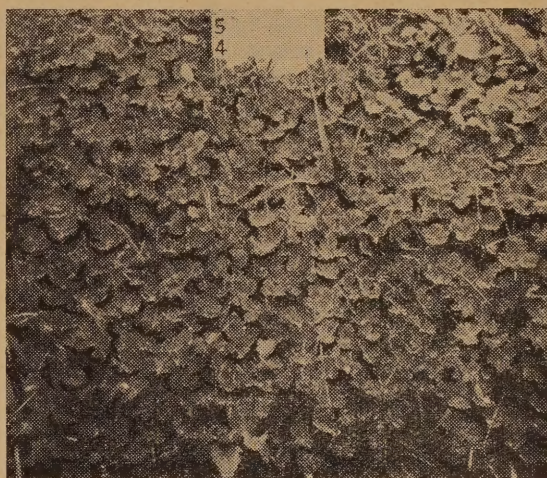
FARMERS' SOWING CHART

	Quantity per acre	Weight sold per bus.
Amber Cane, for green fodder (broadcast) ..	12 to 15 lbs.	40 lbs.
Amber Cane, for green fodder (in drills) ..	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Artichokes ..	4 to 6 cwt.	— lbs.
Barley ..	2 bus.	50 lbs.
Beans, Broad ..	2 to 3 bus.	60 lbs.
Beans, French. Beans, Horse or Tick ..	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Beans, Soja (Soy), broadcast ..	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Broom Corn ..	10 to 12 lbs.	50 lbs.
Buckwheat. In drills, ½ bush. Broadcast ..	1 bus.	50 lbs.
Cabbage, Field (to transplant) ..	½ to 1 lb.	— lbs.
Canary Seed ..	17 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Carrot, in drills ..	3 to 4 lbs.	— lbs.
Cattle Melon ..	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Cauliflower ..	½ lb.	— lbs.
Chicory, large-rooted, in drills ..	4 to 5 lbs.	— lbs.
Chicory, large-rooted, in drills ..	10 to 12 lbs.	— lbs.
Chou Moellier, Broadcast ..	2 to 3 lbs.	— lbs.
Chou Moellier, in drills ..	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Clover (mixed with grasses) ..	4 to 6 lbs.	20 lbs.
Clover, alone ..	10 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil ..	10 to 12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Melilotus ..	12 to 15 lbs.	50 lbs.
Cocksfoot ..	1½ to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Couch Grass ..	10 to 12 lbs.	20 lbs.
Cow Peas. In drills, 15 lbs. Broadcast ..	1 bus.	60 lbs.
Danthonia ..	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Grasses, mixed ..	1½ to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Johnson Grasses, broadcast ..	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Kale, Thousand-headed (in drills) ..	2 lbs.	— lbs.

Kale, Thousand-headed (to transplant) ..	1 lb.	— lbs.
Kikuyu Grass ..	2,500 roots	— lbs.
Linseed ..	1 to 2 bus.	— lbs.
Lotus Major ..	3 to 4 lbs.	— lbs.
Lucerne, broadcast ..	10 to 15 lbs.	— lbs.
Lucerne, in drills ..	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Lucerne, Tree ..	4 lbs.	— lbs.
Lupins ..	1½ to 2 bus.	60 lbs.
Maize, for green feed, broadcast ..	1½ to 2 bus.	56 lbs.
Maize, in drills ..	½ to 1 bus.	— lbs.
Mangels ..	4 to 6 lbs.	20 lbs.
Melon, Rock ..	1 lb.	— lbs.
Melon, Water ..	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Millet, in drills ..	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Millet, broadcast ..	12 to 15 lbs.	— lbs.
Mitchell Grass ..	2 to 3 lbs.	— lbs.
Mustard ..	8 to 10 lbs.	56 lbs.
Oats ..	2 to 3 bus.	40 lbs.
Onions ..	3 lbs.	— lbs.
Paspalum ..	10 to 12 lbs.	20 lbs.
Paspalum Compressum ..	5 lbs.	— lbs.
Peas ..	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Pea Nuts ..	30 to 40 lbs.	— lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass ..	1½ to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Phalaris, in drills ..	2 to 3 lbs.	20 lbs.
Phalaris, broadcast ..	6 to 8 lbs.	20 lbs.
Poa Aquatica ..	3 bags roots	— lbs.
Potatoes ..	6 to 8 cwt.	— lbs.
Prairie ..	2 bus.	20 lbs.
Pumpkin, Cattle ..	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Rape, Broadcast ..	6 to 8 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rape, in drills ..	4 to 6 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rhodes Grass ..	8 to 10 lbs.	20 lbs.
Rib Grass, alone ..	20 lbs.	20 lbs.
Rib Grass, with other grasses ..	2 bus.	20 lbs.
Rye Grass ..	1½ to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Rye Grain ..	2 to 3 bus.	60 lbs.
Sainfoin ..	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Sheep's Burnet ..	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Silver Beet ..	4 to 5 lbs.	— lbs.

What, When and How to Sow

	Quantity per acre	Weight sold per bus.
Sorghum, for green fodder, broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	40 lbs.
Sorghum, for grain	6 to 8 lbs.	— lbs.
Soudan Grass, broadcast ..	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Soudan Grass, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Strawberry Clover	from 1 lb.	— lbs.
Sugar Beet	6 lbs.	— lbs.
Subterranean Clover	5 to 7 lbs.	— lbs.
Sulla	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Sunflower	12 lbs.	— lbs.
Tares or Vetches, alone ..	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Tares or Vetches, with grain ..	1 bus.	60 lbs.
Teosinte, in drills	3 lbs.	— lbs.
Timothy	30 lbs.	20 lbs.
Tomatoes	2 ounces	— lbs.
Turnip, Swedes	2 to 3 lbs.	50 lbs.
Wallaby Grass	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Wheat, in drills for grain ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bus.	—
Wheat, broadcast	1 to 2 bus.	60 lbs.
Yorkshire Fog	30 lbs.	— lbs.



MID SEASON SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

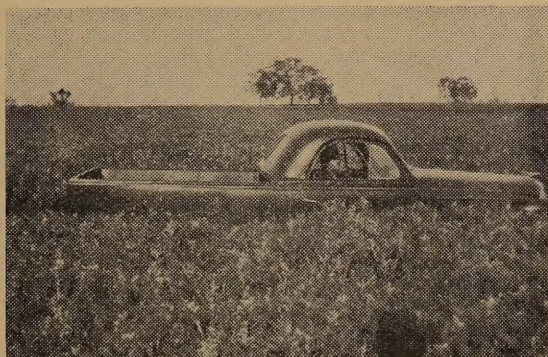
WHEN AND WHAT TO SOW

JANUARY.—Sow Turnips, Swedes, Thousand-headed Kale and Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Seedlings can still be made of Soudan Grass and Japanese Millet. Late growings of Peas and Beans. Keep Mangels well hoed and also Maize, Potatoes, and other Summer crops.

FEBRUARY.—Sow Barley, Oats, Rye and Vetches for early Winter feed. Cultivate stubble and fallow and prepare land for Grasses and Winter crops. Seedlings can still be made of Turnips, Swedes, Thousand-headed Kale and Kikuyu Grass (roots only).

MARCH.—Sow Winter fodder crops, such as Barley, Oats, Rye, Vetches also Silver Beet, Onions, Rape, etc. Prepare and plough land for cereal crops; also prepare land for Autumn sowings of Lucerne. Make silage of Maize and other crops for Winter use. Plant also Tick or Horse Beans.

APRIL.—Sow permanent pastures with Grasses and Clovers. Prepare clean seed beds for Lucerne, Brown Spanish Onions, Chou Moellier and Drumhead Cabbage should be sown in seed beds for transplanting. Sow Rape, Barley, Oats, Dun Peas, Rye or Vetches for winter feed or green manuring, and also Tick or Horse Beans, and Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Seedlings of Silver Beet can still be made.



W.A. BLUE LUPINS
A crop in the Geraldton District

MAY.—Sow Carrots, Rape, Tick or Horse Beans, Thousand-headed Kale, and in late districts intended seedlings of grasses and clovers for permanent pastures should be completed this month. Seedlings can still be made for Winter fodder crops. Land for Maize, Mangels, Potatoes, and other root crops should be prepared and manured.

JUNE.—Sow Barley, Field and Garden Peas, Vetches, Rape, Carrots, etc., for early Spring green stuff for cows. Land intended for planting Maize, Mangels, Potatoes, etc., should now be manured and well worked. Transplant Drumhead Cabbage, planting in rows three feet apart. Lift and store Mangels, Turnips, etc. Complete sowing of cereals this month.

JULY.—Sow Carrots, Rape, and in late districts Barley, Oats, Beans and Peas may still be sown. Fallow for Potatoes, Maize, Millets, and other Summer crops.

AUGUST.—Sow Carrots, Rape, Mangels, Garden Peas, and Beet. Also plant early Potatoes in forward districts. Maize can be sown for fodder. Top dress grain crops and roll this month. Sow Lucerne in mild districts.

SEPTEMBER.—Sow Mangels, Field Carrots, Onions, Garden Peas, Beet (Sugar Beet and Silver Beet), Rape, Lucerne, Turnips, Sunflower, Paspalum, Soy Beans, and Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Plant early Potatoes and work up fallow for the main crop. Sow Millet in mild districts.

OCTOBER.—Sow Maize, Millet and Sorghums where late frosts are not prevalent; also Mangels, Field Carrots, Sugar Beet, Turnips, Pumpkins, Rape, Lucerne, Paspalum, Garden Peas, French Beans, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Plant main crops Potatoes in early districts, and prepare land for main crops in late districts.

NOVEMBER.—Sow Maize, Millet, Sorghums, Soudan Grass, Peas, French Beans, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, and Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Plant main crop Potatoes and weed early Potatoes.

DECEMBER.—Sow late Maize for fodder; also Millet Sorghums, Soudan Grass, Turnips, Swedes and French Beans. Finish planting Potatoes.

PASTURE GRASSES

EACH variety of grass in a pasture serves a special purpose. It is most important to sow the correct varieties and strains to suit each varying condition of soil and climate and so to have a combination that will yield rich grazing over the longest possible period. From our very long experience we are able to advise you on these matters, and if you submit brief particulars we will gladly do our utmost to help you with a prompt reply. It is essential that you have **clean seed of strong germination**, and the **variety** and **strain** must be right: our reputation is behind you on these matters in every line we offer.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Perenne*)

The king of permanent grasses, Perennial Rye-grass will only establish itself in districts where a good winter and fair summer rainfall is experienced. It demands high soil fertility and proves most permanent in rich soils containing a fair admixture of clay. It does not thrive so well on loose soils which are liable to dry out. By selecting the most permanent types, such as Government Certified Perennial Rye-grass, the slightly higher price should be well re-paid by the long-lasting sward obtained. In our experience the higher grade Perennial Rye-grasses stand hot, dry summer conditions remarkably well, whereas the lower grade types have often proved disappointing in this respect. Sowings of genuine certified seed are well worth trying in country where previous sowings of Perennial Rye-grass have proved failures.

Many areas previously considered unsuitable for Perennial Rye-grass have been so enriched by dressings of superphosphate and by the introduction of Subterranean Clover that they will now carry a good sward of the best type of Perennial Rye-grass if over-sown in the autumn and the seed is well harrowed in. In sowing to provide winter feed in renovated Paspalum paddocks, a fair proportion of Perennial Rye-grass should be included in the mixture, and we strongly urge the use of our Certified strain.

"DAWSON'S SPECIAL PERMANENT PASTURE GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED PERENNIAL RYE-GRASS"

is absolutely superior in every respect as regards permanency and dense swarding type. The price is necessarily higher because paddocks of this class of Perennial Rye-grass are not free seeding as the less permanent strains. It is the permanent types which seed most freely. We stock seed of high vitality and heavy weight, besides which it is so reasonably priced that almost all buyers use it. There are now two distinct strains of this type:—

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED HAWKES BAY TREE

—The original perennial strain and generally the best for most conditions. It is outstanding for keeping green well into the summer.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED WESTERN DISTRICT TYPE

—Very similar to the Hawkes Bay type but tend to make more winter and early spring growth, but becomes dormant quicker in the summer.

SPECIAL NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED HAWKES BAY MOTHER SEED

—For those desiring to lay down an area for seed saving, we recommend this strain, but for the sowing down the best type of pasture for grazing purposes, the "Permanent Pasture," is thoroughly satisfactory in all respects, and it is not worth paying the extra for this strain.

UNCERTIFIED NEW ZEALAND PERENNIAL RYE-GRASS

—This is cheaper uncertified seed and is not now used to anything like the extent of a few years ago before the advent of Certified Seed.

Our clients should bear in mind that the quicker-growing, less-permanent forms of Rye-grass still have a small place in the farm curriculum; they are quicker growing and more palatable to stock, and therefore in temporary pastures they are perhaps preferable. The Italian Rye-grass is mostly used for this purpose, but ordinary Perennial may be preferable under certain conditions.

PRICES ON REQUEST

WIMMERA RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Rigidum* Var. *Strictum*)

A heavy seeding annual species of the Rye-grass family, which is exceedingly hardy and drought resistant, and is proving of utmost value to Australian graziers. It is readily eaten by all classes of stock, and adapts itself to varying climatic conditions. When sown in the autumn the seed germinates freely, and being an annual will re-seed itself each year. The seeding is very heavy, and provided sufficient cover is present, it will thicken up from season to season. Wimmera Rye-grass will give of its best on fertile soils. It may be introduced into existing pastures by scattering the seed on the surface and following this with a cultivator or heavy agricultural harrow.

On the slopes and tablelands it is advisable to sow Wimmera Rye in conjunction with Subterranean Clover, using about 4-6 lbs. Wimmera Rye-Grass and 2-3 lbs. Subterranean Clover per acre. Superphosphate should always be added, using about 1-2 cwt. per acre, whether the grass be sown alone or with Sub. Clover. Wimmera Rye-grass thrives on nitrogen, and unless sufficient of this element is maintained by clover growth good results cannot be expected. Wimmera Rye-grass and Sub. Clover are really complements to each other, the Sub. Clover through the presence of superphosphates makes invigorated growth and deriving plenty of nitrogen from the air, stores the excess in the soil, thus supporting the Wimmera Rye-grass.

Where the rainfall is not sufficient to ensure the success of Subterranean Clover, Lucerne is used with great success in combination with Wimmera Rye-grass. To establish the Lucerne, however, the land must be ploughed and properly prepared. Sow about 2-3 lbs. Wimmera Rye-grass with about 2 lbs. Lucerne per acre. This mixture makes a great all-the-year-round pasture when properly managed.

It is advisable to include from 1-3 lbs. of Wimmera Rye-grass in all permanent pasture mixtures for sowing on hilly country in districts of good rainfall, because its heavy seeding habit and the quick season-

Rye Grasses yield Enormous Crops

able germination of the seeds ensure a continuance of good winter grass should an extra severe summer drought thin out the perennial grasses.

To the sheep and wheat farmer, Wimmera Rye-grass is of special value, owing to the fact that when harmful grass seeds are plentiful, farmers with areas of Wimmera Rye have clean paddocks in which to turn lambing ewes, and so able to market lambs free from Spear and Barley grass seeds. In many localities lambs have to be marketed before they are at their best in order to escape grass seed; but the seed of Wimmera Rye has no detrimental features, and does not damage the wool or eyes of sheep. It will provide green feed for seven or eight months in the colder part of the year, after which, although it dries off, it is very nutritious as dry hay, the seeds remaining attached to the dry straw for a long period.

A special feature of Wimmera Rye (when dry) is the fact that the plants retain their seed well, the long outer glume holding the seed firmly against the seed stem. Sheep readily eat these dry seed stems, and thus obtain a certain amount of grain with their roughage.

The seed should be sown in March or April to obtain the best results, but the planting period may be extended to May or even June if it is necessary to wait for favourable conditions.

It must be remembered that although this grass persists for many years on account of the free seeding habit, it will soon be eaten out if rabbits are plentiful, or if it is overstocked at seeding time.

9/6 bushel

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Italicum*)

Italian Rye-grass is a biennial under favourable conditions. It is probably the quickest and most luxuriant growing of all the winter grasses when sown on well-prepared land. We recommend that a little Italian Rye-grass be included in all grass mixtures sown in districts of good rainfall. Acting as a "nurse" crop for the slower developing perennial grasses in the mixed sowing, Italian Rye-grass also gives a quick bite to stock which are thus encouraged



WIMMERA RYE GRASS

to tramp quietly over the newly sown area. This unhurried "hoof cultivation" is just what is required to compact the soil and strengthen the root systems of the developing perennial grasses.

As a "Temporary Pasture" grass, Italian Rye-grass is superb. 15-17 lbs. of this grass with 3-5 lbs. of Perennial Red Clover per acre, or a mixture of Perennial Red and Berseem Clover give about the quickest-growing pasturage of all grasses and clovers. There is no sweeter grazing for stock during the cooler months of the year, and no better. "Meadow Hay" is produced when cut in the late Spring. A "Temporary Pasture" of this type will last for upwards of two years or more (if well managed), giving a wonderful return over the period of its most vigorous growth. For spelling cultivation land which may be subsequently brought back into cropping without fear of the grass and clover persisting when ploughed under, there is really nothing better than this mixture. The best time to sow is in the autumn. Fertile soil conditions are essential.

On rich lands in good rainfall areas Italian Rye-grass is deserving of more notice than it has hitherto received as an alternative crop to Oats for winter and spring grazing. Its very quick, upright, succulent, leafy growth, palatability, and ability to stand very heavy stocking, give it a great value in this respect. As a smothering crop to clean up cultivation land a heavy sowing gives good results.

Sow up to one bushel (20 lbs.) per acre for this purpose, or if including Clover or Purple Vetch reduce quantity a little. It also does well with Rape. When sown in mixture with other grasses, a much smaller quantity is used, according to circumstances.

Through years of cultivation the true biennial Italian Rye-grass has to some extent become annual through crossing with inferior Perennial Rye-grasses. Concentrated effort of plant selection have succeeded in obtaining a real biennial, and we now offer two strains:—

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED ITALIAN RYE-GRASS—The best leafy biennial type, most suitable for sowing when laying down temporary pastures, particularly in combination with Perennial Red Clover. On good land this mixture will give a magnificent yield for 2-3 years.

1/- lb., 15/- bushel

UNCERTIFIED N.Z. ITALIAN RYE-GRASS—The annual type, which is quite satisfactory for use in mixture with Perennial Grasses or for sowing over cultivated land and through maize as a provision for winter feed for one season.

9d. lb., 10/6 bushel

COCKSFOOT

(*Dactylis Glomerata*)

Although Cocksfoot thrives on the heavier classes of soils it prefers deep, rich and free loams and peaty soils. It makes splendid spring, summer and autumn growth, and being a summer grower requires fair summer rains. It is especially suitable for second-class soils, hilly country, and areas of hot, open red soils, where Perennial Rye-grass is difficult to establish.

Dwalganup early Subterranean Clover

Sow Cocksfoot mainly in the autumn, but spring is also a good time in many districts. Include a little Perennial Red, White and Subterranean, and in deep soils, Lucerne, as well as other varieties. Two to four lbs. per acre should be included in grass mixtures, or if sown alone, 15-20 lbs. per acre with a little Clover Seed.

One aspect to keep in mind is that it provides green grazing during spring and summer months when winter grasses are dormant and the likely overstocking is dangerous, for the grass will be considerably weakened or even killed if over-grazed under adverse conditions.

We offer three types, the seed being heavy, thoroughly machine cleaned, and is tested to give good germination and a quick even strike.

NEW ZEALAND AKAROA TYPE GOVT. CERTIFIED MOTHER SEED—This seed is New Zealand grown and of the best permanent perennial type. Much imported European Cocksfoot seed has caused dissatisfaction by dying out after a season or two of Australian climate, the above strain, however, is very superior in its strong persisting habit under our conditions.

2/- lb.

LOCAL VICTORIAN COCKSFOOT — Very good strain and generally compares well with the best Akaroa. Unfortunately no certification scheme exists to guarantee that Victorian Cocksfoot has been saved from the best pastures. Clients wishing to sow seed of undoubted origin should specify the New Zealand Akaroa type, Govt. Certified.

1/6 lb.

PRIME DANISH COCKSFOOT—For those specially requiring, we usually stock a little of the cheaper imported Danish Cocksfoot in a very nice sample, but although this strain shows great vigour for the first year, the crowns quickly die out and allow weeds to take their place in the pastures, but for temporary pastures it has its use.

2/- lb.

PHALARIS TUBEROSA

(Bulbosa)

A wonderful winter-growing grass of outstanding permanency under quite adverse conditions. It is adaptable to heavy clay soils or even light soils provided there is permeable clay subsoil at a reasonable depth. Soil of high fertility is necessary to create maximum growth, and should Subterranean Clover be introduced, soils which now will not maintain it will do so through the increased fertility within a few seasons.

Once established it is highly persistent and maintains itself better than Perennial Rye-grass throughout droughts and even extensive wet seasons. In situations most suited to Perennial Rye-grass, Phalaris Tuberosa is by no means superior, and its main use



JAPANESE MILLET

is in drier localities not tolerant to Perennial Rye-grass.

Phalaris Tuberosa presents great difficulty when attempting to establish it. It is most difficult to secure a good strike as being slow to germinate it suffers greatly from the competition of other grasses or weeds. The land must be thoroughly cleansed. Once established, however, it is highly persistent and will resist the competition of all other plants. Owing to being susceptible to competition from other surface rooting grasses in its early stages of growth, it is preferable to sow Phalaris Tuberosa in conjunction with Clovers only. It is necessary to introduce the plant in all places where it is required as, unlike Sub. Clover or Rye-grass, it does not spread from paddock to paddock of its own accord.

We now handle two types of Phalaris Tuberosa:—

GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED PERMANENT PASTURE—This seed is saved from areas which have been laid down for many years, and proved to be the real permanent type. The seed is saved and bagged under Govt. supervision, and is certified and sealed.

6/- lb.

UNCERTIFIED AUSTRALIAN-GROWN PHALARIS TUBEROSA—This seed is grown in a district where no certification scheme is at present in force. The seed, however, is from known pastures which have been approved by the Department of Agriculture as true permanent type. In our opinion this seed is just as good in every way as the Government Certified for general planting, and usually can be supplied at very much cheaper rates.

5/6 lb.

is **Highly Recommended** where Rainfall is light



PRESERVING MELONS are invaluable for sheep

PRAIRIE GRASS

(*Bromus Unioides*)

For rich loamy land, with a good rainfall, this is a most valuable grass, particularly for the dairyman. It gives a wonderful growth of succulent palatable fodder. It is essential that common Prairie Grass be not constantly grazed, as this will kill it out. When a fair growth has been made, it should be stocked heavily, and when fed down spell again until a good new growth has been made. By having paddocks well sub-divided, this system of grazing can be carried out. It will prove for grazing almost as valuable as a crop of oats, with the advantage that it will last for several years without resowing. On soil liable to be tramped very hard and which remain in this set condition, it will not respond to this treatment so well. To maintain a good covering, it should be allowed to seed itself down at the end of each growing season. It is a good plan to use a little in pasture mixtures to give a good body of feed while the Perennial Grasses are establishing themselves. If sown with Lucerne on good land the combination will give wonderful grazing if spelled regularly after being closely grazed. The Prairie Grass gives good results when Lucerne is dormant.

Sow 20 to 40 lbs. per acre if used alone. When used in mixtures, use one to three pounds per acre.

FINEST RE-MACHINED—A heavy grade plump seed of a very high percentage of germination and purity.

9d. lb.

PERENNIAL PRAIRIE GRASS

(*Bromus marginatus*)

While this species is botanically the same as the ordinary Prairie *Bromus Unioides*, it comes from a single plant selection of a thick-stemmed, procumbent, stooling type, which apparently withstands constant yielding and palatable than the ordinary strains.

In grazing trials, particularly under irrigations where the pasture is very closely stocked, Perennial Prairie has shown up exceptionally persistent and valuable.

The only seed we offer is from specially grown crops developed from the original stud block.

1/- .lb.

TALL OAT GRASS

(*Avena Elatior*)

This grass is now frequently used in pasture mixtures and is proving very hardy. It appears to replace Cocksfoot in soils too poor or light for the latter. It has a deep-rooting system, which protects it against drought. It is a good winter grass and a quick grower. Stock may at first be averse to it, but when used to it eat it rapidly, especially if sown in mixture with other grasses. Customers are recommended to try this grass in land which is rather light in character for other artificial grasses and we would be pleased to have reports after testing. It is best included in mixture with other grasses at the rate of from one to three pounds per acre.

PRICES ON REQUEST

DANTHONIA (WALLABY GRASS)

One of our main native grasses found naturally all over Australia down to the region of about 19-20-inch rainfall. It is a very valuable species and makes excellent pasturage, particularly for sheep. It does not demand high soil fertility and in the better rainfall districts it is gradually superseded by the more succulent Rye-grass, etc., as soil fertility is built up by Clover growth and fertilising. While it persists well with free ranging stock it is gradually eaten out by persistent heavy grazing. It is rather difficult to establish from seed and occurs naturally over most areas suitable for its growth.

PRICES ON REQUEST

SHEEP'S BURNET

A perennial herb which is very deep-rooting and once well established remarkably persistent, quickly shooting away after every shower. It is an excellent pasture constituent for second-class country where it is impossible to establish a good sward, particularly on rough but sweeter well-drained hilly country.

We specially recommend its inclusion in mixtures for country of the type mentioned above in districts of 25-inch rainfall and over, particularly where the summer is reasonably cool. It has gained a good reputation by keen wool-growers, as a proportion of Burnet in the pasture seems to add quite a sheen and softness to the handling of the wool.

Whenever possible our supplies are drawn from Australian sources, but owing to seasonal conditions, the harvests are sometimes uncertain and occasionally we have to draw on European supplies. The local seed is to be preferred as it is of better germination and of hardier habit.

Sow 10-12 lbs. per acre alone; when including with Grass mixtures, use 1-3 lbs. according to mixture.

PRICES ON REQUEST

Chewing Fescue is Excellent for incorporating

TALL FESCUE

(*Festuca Elatior*)

A strong-growing, coarse grass, now considered to be distinctly valuable. While it may not have quite the feeding value of some of the finer grasses, it is extremely hardy, and is adaptable to the poorer classes of soils, and if kept fed down, is quite palatable. We recommend a proportion of this in all mixtures to be sown on light land.

In wet situations, Tall Fescue is liable to drive out everything else, and its rank growth becomes unpalatable. In our opinion, its use should be confined to second-class open country in cold districts of uncertain rainfall.

Our supplies of Seed are drawn from European sources so as to get samples free of Ergot, which usually infests New Zealand seed.

PRICES ON REQUEST

RHODES GRASS

(*Chloris Gayana*)

A very strong-growing grass, which, rooting at every joint, soon covers a large area. Excellent for hot districts, but succeeds well in a large range of situations and climates, except where heavy frosts are experienced. It is quick germinating after rain, but needs soft moist weather for an ideal "strike." It makes growth rapidly, and is very palatable to all stock when kept well grazed. When well established it is remarkably drought-resistant. It is very largely used for surface sowing after clearing and burning-off scrub in the coastal areas. In some of the inland districts of Queensland, Rhodes Grass is proving of the utmost value and has also been of value in some parts of the western slopes of N.S.W., especially in areas where summer rains predominate. When planted with Lucerne, sow four pounds of Rhodes and two or three pounds of Lucerne per acre. When sown alone, six to ten pounds per acre is sufficient, if good quality seed is used. Sow in spring; or in early autumn in very mild climates. It requires warm, moist weather to germinate successfully. In cooler districts sowing should be confined to the spring.

2/6 lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

Prime "Hand Shaken"

Does well alone or in conjunction with Rhodes Grass in coastal districts after a burn. The seed should be sown during spring, summer or early autumn, say from August to April. Succeeds best where moist warm conditions prevail. Paspalum should be kept well grazed. It is allowed to become rank it swamps out clovers and winter-growing grasses, such as Rye-grasses and Cocksfoot. These choice grasses and Perennial Red Clover and White Clover do well with Paspalum, if the grazing is rotational and well managed. It is excellent practice to sow a few pounds of Perennial Red Clover and White Clover with the Paspalum, as these provide feed when the latter is more or less dormant. Sow ten to twelve pounds of Paspalum per acre.

1/6 lb.

GIANT OR BLUE PANICUM GRASS

(*Panicum Antidotale*)

Is a free seeding perennial grass making its main growth in the summer. It is extremely drought-resistant and is particularly adapted to areas of restricted rainfall where summer storms are experienced, such as Northern N.S.W. and the inlands of Queensland. It appears to be well liked by stock and should be tried in all districts of rather low rainfall where the more usual grasses will not do. Particularly recommended for shallow country unsuitable for Lucerne.

Generally the seed should be sown in the spring at the rate of about four pounds per acre on well-prepared country, but small quantities could be sown with other grasses if thought wise in the autumn. However, the seed is usually expensive, and at present it is recommended that it be only sown on cultivated areas.

10/- lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A grass that in the past was much used in the colder Tableland districts but generally has been superseded by Perennial Rye-grass and such varieties as *Phalaris Tuberosa*. It seems particularly adapted for heavily-timbered country in the coldest districts. It is largely used for lawns, where it makes a close sward of beautiful colour.

2/6 lb.

COUCH GRASS

(*Cynodon Dactylon*)

Stands heat and drought well, and is especially suited for dry and sandy spots on the coast, and other mild districts of fair rainfall, where other grasses will not flourish. It is also of great value for binding loose soil, sand banks, etc. Unless the ground is warm and moist, the germination is often unsatisfactory; therefore, sow in warm weather after good rains, using ten pounds per acre.

In warm climates this grass is very largely used for lawns, making a close, fine turf, and withstanding considerable heat and drought. For this purpose about six pounds of seed are sufficient for about 100 square yards. Sow in spring and summer.

2/6 lb.

AGROSTIS

The commonly known species of this family is *Agrostis Tenuis* (N.Z. Brown Top or Bent), which is now largely used in Australia for lawns and playing swards. Provided ample water is available throughout the summer or the weather is reasonably cool, *Agrostis Tenuis* is remarkably hardy, but to keep it in full growth throughout the summer, it must be kept growing by manuring well and copious watering whenever necessary.

As a turf grass it is superb and makes by far the finest and best sporting turf we have in Australia. In cooler districts it is inclined to be a little soft and this can be corrected by adding Chewing's Fescue to the mixture, but on the Coast of N.S.W. it is generally sown alone.

in your Present Couch Lawn

As an agricultural grass it has been little used, but it may have some value in the colder districts for sour rather wet land too cold for the success of Rye-grass. Under these conditions it will grow on land not sufficiently fertile to carry a good sward of Rye-grass or White Clover.

The seed we stock is brought specially for lawn sowings, and the seed is Government Certified as free of the coarser-growing Red Top or *Agrostis Vulgaris*.

Agrostis Vulgaris or Red Top is used to some extent for sowing on golf fairways or where a rather coarse sward is satisfactory. As an agricultural grass its use is limited to low rather wet land in cold climates similar to English meadow conditions.

2/6 lb.

CHEWING FESCUE

(*Festuca Rubra* Var.)

This grass has been grown in New Zealand with success on poor light land of the South Island where the climate is cold but rather dry for Rye-grass. It forms a good sward where other grass would not succeed. It is permanent and throws up a useful amount of feed in the early spring, particularly good for sheep. We think that a little of this grass might be included in mixture per permanent pasture in rather sour hilly country in the colder fine-wool-growing districts of good rainfall, where it should be valuable for thickening up existing pastures. Being a dwarf grower and exceptionally hardy, it is very suited to such purposes. This grass is very palatable to sheep and will green up after rain any time of the year. In cooler districts it makes an excellent mixture with *Agrostis* for lawn swards, as it counteracts the rather soft growth of the *Agrostis* under such conditions.

3/- lb.

PASPALUM COMPRESSUM

CARPET GRASS

A dwarf-growing variety of *Paspalum*, proving of some value for poor sandy, ridgy stretches of country in districts of fair rainfall. Should be sown on poor land only. Sow five pounds per acre in spring. It is much inferior to *Paspalum dilatatum* on good *paspalum* country.

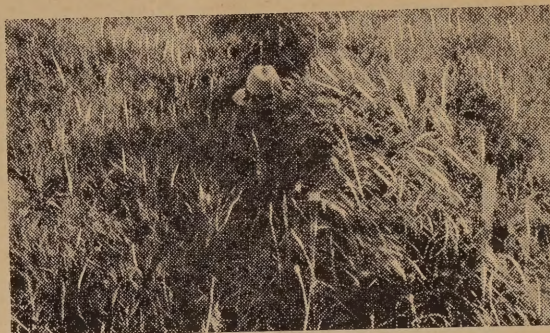
PRICES ON REQUEST

KIKUYU GRASS

(*Pennisetum Clandestinum*)

A perennial grass with a strong system of surface and underground runners which quickly root at the joints and then send up fresh growth. It should succeed in almost any district where the rainfall is 20 inches or over, and is of particular value for poor sandy soils where it is usually difficult to grow anything but weeds, though naturally the richer soils will give correspondingly better results. It has proved of great value in combating bracken fern and other strong weed growth.

DAWSON'S FARM SEEDS



PERENNIA RYE GRASS AND SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

It does not seed in Australia, therefore it can only be distributed by means of cuttings or rootlets, which we can supply at any time from late winter on. Plantings are usually made during the spring, summer and early autumn months. It is recommended to plough the land, opening up furrows six feet apart, and dropping in the rootlets every three feet. At this rate, about 2,500 plants will suffice for one acre. Do not plant in cultivation ground, as it is difficult to eradicate once it becomes established.

Roots, 6/6 sack

ELEPHANT GRASS

(*Pennisetum Purpureum*)

It is a vigorous growing plant, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. It stands cutting well, tests made by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture showing a return of 50 tons and more of green fodder per acre per year, and also that this grass is of good feeding quality and that stock relish it, but it must not be allowed to get too high and coarse. Elephant Grass is a summer grass, and a patch should be established in rough places where other fodder crops cannot be grown. The "cuttings" should be planted three feet apart in and between the rows. Plant in spring. The grass does not seed.

Strong Cuttings, 5/- per 100

GRASSES FOR SWAMPY AREAS

WATER MEADOW GRASS (*Poa Aquatica*)

This is used rather extensively on marshy land, and swamps in Gippsland, Victoria, and it is growing in favour in N.S.W. We can usually supply root stocks (seed is not available). This grass is now found to be very useful for swamps in almost any climate and where such areas cannot be drained we plantings. Lotus major should be sown about the edge of the swamp. It does well in association with *Poa Aquatica*.

PASPALUM DISTICHUM (Water Couch)

Most useful for salty marshes and other wet areas.

Customers should give us a week's or 10 days' notice to enable us to arrange supplies of above. We can supply roots only.

PRICES ON REQUEST

Clovers for Pastures and Crop

CLOVERS are a most essential part of a pasture. No pasture can be complete without a proper proportion of the correct varieties and strains of Clovers. They are essential to the feeding value of the pasture and equally essential to the health and vigour of the grasses. The same care must be given to the choice of Clovers as to the grasses. We are available with the best and promptest advice, and we know how it is to offer **clean, high-germinating** Clover seeds of correct **strain** and **variety** for the purpose for which they are required. Those few Clovers used for cropping purposes only are also described hereunder.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

(*Trifolium subterranean*)

An annual Clover which makes its growth in the cooler weather, starting off with the first autumn rains, and has a dense spreading habit and is very free seeding. A proportion of the seeds are deposited under the soil, hence the name Subterranean. The seeds are contained in a soft case, which does not hang in the wool, and, being large, are readily licked up by the stock in the dry weather when the ground is bare, just as they do the seed of the ordinary Burr Trefoil. Subterranean Clover is a wonderful soil improver. Sown on poor, rain leached hilly country, with superphosphate, it quickly builds up the fertility of the land. In good rainfall districts Perennial Ryegrass and Cocksfoot, etc., can be introduced into the land where it would never grow before after Subterranean Clover has spread well and carried on its good work.

While originally only one strain of Subterranean Clover was generally recognised, now others of interest have been developed. The most commonly used form is the mid-season type.

For use in the drier districts where complete success has not been obtained from the mid-season strain, we recommend the use of Dwalganup, W.A. Government certified. This variety seeds a full month earlier than the normal mid-season one, and is better adapted to districts where the springs come in very quickly, and where a lot of dry spells are experienced at this time of the year.

For those clients in cold late districts where the rainfall extends well through the spring and into summer, we are now offering a special Late Strain of Subterranean Clover. This strain produces very large leaves it well fertilised, and it has a very long-growing period, maturing fully a month later than the normal mid-season strain. It is certainly worth a trial where the normal strain does not give quite so long a grazing period as the climate seems to warrant.

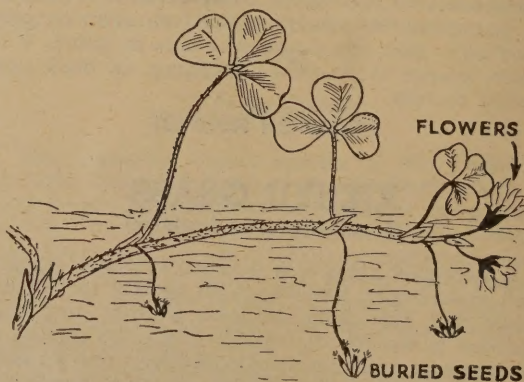
The Special "Dwalganup" has advantages which are causing people to recognise its value in the cooler districts as well as the warmer ones. This advantage consists in a greater fibre content, giving a better balanced ration, and its ability to come away more quickly than other strains after being fed closely.

Many practical men now include a little of it in mixture with the normal strain when sowing down areas of Subterranean Clover, and now that we have our Late strain to offer we recommend the practice of including a little of this also in the cooler districts.



ALSIKE (or Hybrid Clover)

A hardy hybrid between the red and white clover, doing well in acid and extra poor soils.
All Prices Strictly Subject to Change Except Packet Seeds. Special Prices for Quantities.
Price 3/- 1b.



SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

The name is derived from its habit of burying the seed as the illustration shows.

Important Addition to the Sustenance of Livestock

As both Subterranean Clover and Wimmera Ryegrass are free seeding annuals, they are the earliest and probably the most satisfactory combination for the sowing of broad acres in grazing country at the present time. If they are planted after the first autumn rains and fed off only lightly for the first year, special care being given them at seeding time, a much improved permanent pasture should be assured in all districts with a good autumn and spring rainfall.

The feeding value of Subterranean Clover is very high, and all classes of stock do exceptionally well on them. Owing to the way it grows in a dense mass it is excellent for sowing in land covered with undesirable weeds or top growth, as it spreads rapidly and tends to choke them out.

On properly prepared land, Subterranean Clover should be sown at the rate of 5-8 lbs. per acre, thus giving a good growth immediately; however, it can be cheaply introduced on grass land by scattering about 2 lbs. per acre and then, if possible, scratching the surface soil with a harrow, but sowing at this rate it may take two to three years to become thickly established.

Most of the country in Australia which enjoys a regular winter rainfall is deficient in phosphates. Subterranean Clover is particularly partial to this food element, and it is essential for success to top-dress with superphosphates when sowing the seed. Established pastures containing Subterranean Clover should be top-dressed annually—or at least every second or third year—with superphosphate.

Most samples of Subterranean Clover seed contain large proportions of Hard Seeds. Our special treatment, where necessary, ensures an even strike, and the high percentage of germination means economy in sowing. Dawson's Subterranean Clovers, in three varieties, outstanding for quick, even germination.

Early, 1/- lb.; Mid, 1/3 lb.
Special Quote for Large Lots

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*)

This is an essential Clover in all the best permanent pastures. It stands very heavy grazing, and is suitable for all coastal and highland climates of fair average rainfall. The most perennial strain is undoubtedly the best New Zealand grown, and for those sowing with Perennial Ryegrass, Cocksfoot, etc., we recommend one or two pounds per acre of the N.Z. strains.

When sowing with Paspalum, Rhodes Grass, etc., in areas subject to dry spells, the heavier seeding but less perennial European grown strain of White Clover is sometimes used. This strain is the foundation of the quick-growing, heavy-seeding, annual types now almost natural over a large area of the North Coast and other parts. This short-lived strain seeds heavily and leaves the soil impregnated with seeds, which shoot away with good seasonable rains. However, the N.Z. strains are more permanently rooted, and in temperate districts of good rainfall are much to be preferred, as they are always throwing leafy growth, and, even if checked with a short dry spell, shoot quickly into strong growth with the first shower.

Sow in pasture mixture in autumn mainly, or, in cool climates, when combined with Paspalum or Rhodes Grass, in spring.

PRICES ON REQUEST

BEST NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED PERMANENT PASTURE—A very superior strain certified and sealed by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture as saved from the very best types of permanent pastures. It is the true perennial leafy New Zealand type which is undoubtedly the finest strain for rich country of regular rainfall. Owing to its late flowering habit and perennality it gives good grazing well into the summer and starts away quickly with the autumn rains.

4/6 lb.

NEW ZEALAND SUPERFINE—Best uncertified New Zealand White Clover containing a good proportion of the leafy permanent type which is the basis of the best certified strain. It is much more perennial than European White Dutch.

3/- lb.

CHOICE EUROPEAN WHITE DUTCH—A cheaper grade for those requiring same, and more annual in nature than the N.Z. strains.

2/- lb.

PERENNIAL RED CLOVER

The value of this wonderful plant is now becoming really appreciated and large areas are sown every year. Good Red Clover has wonderful value in the newly-sown pasture as while not permanent like White and Subterranean, etc., it makes quick growth and will last about 2 years, while the more permanent types are becoming properly established, giving good grazing particularly in the late spring and introducing soil fertility for the permanent grasses.

As a temporary pasture for 2 or 3 years especially in conjunction with some quick-growing grass such as Italian, its production is truly enormous, particularly on deep friable rich soil. Red Clover appreciates soils of good depth and rather loose, and in this it resembles Cocksfoot, so that when sowing Cocksfoot in such country the addition of Red Clover is well worth while.

In high rainfall districts Red Clover and Italian Ryegrass are an excellent rotation with grain crops for good cultivation land, as two or three years under the Clover and Italian will revitalise the worn-out cultivation and at the same time provide immense winter pasturage and spring crops of Meadow Hay or ensilage.

Sown with the Oats or Grain crop for winter feed by the dairyman Red Clover will increase greatly the late spring grazing and will to a large extent put back into the soil the fertility taken out by the grain.

When sowing alone use about 10 lbs. per acre, in conjunction with Italian Ryegrass use about 3-5 lbs. of Red Clover and 15-17 lbs. of Italian Ryegrass, in Permanent Pasture Mixtures use anything from 1 lb. to 3 lbs.

Clover will provide a good true Permanent Pasture

We stock the following strains:—

SELECTED NEW ZEALAND COWGRASS—Which is the best strain of the standard New Zealand Perennial type, quick-growing in the spring, recovering well after cutting or grazing and long lasting.

1/6 lb.

BURR or "NATIVE" TREFOIL

(*Medicago Denticulata*)

This is now one of the commonest plants in the inland grazing areas of N.S.W., and furnishes a tremendous amount of feed. It grows with the first good autumn rains, giving a heavy yield of lush green fodder throughout the winter and spring. With the approaches of summer the plant ripens off and the seed, falling on the ground, then forms a most valuable and highly concentrated food. This the sheep will lick up from the ground and thrive on. Country that grows this Trefoil is essentially fattening country. The burrs are a great disadvantage in purely wool-growing country.

1/3 lb.

ALSYKE

(*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Combines to some extent the qualities of the Red Clover and White Clover. Particularly suited to wet or cold climates. Will not stand much heat or drought. Include a little in mixtures for damp situations.

2/- lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER

(*Trifolium Fragiferum*)

An excellent variety for low, wet swampy land, subject to floods or inundations. This plant has a trailing habit, and thrives where no other Clovers and very few grasses will grow owing to excessive moisture. If one pound or so per acre is sown in suitable situations it will spread. (Stock limited.)

8/6 lb.

SUCKLING CLOVER

(*Trifolium minus*)

Probably one of the commonest quick-growing annual Trefoils. It grows close to the ground, giving good bottom feed in the early spring and is valuable for land which does not naturally grow White Clover. It seems adapted to poorer soils and slightly drier climates than would suit White Clover, and its very heavy seeding habit ensures continuance once it is introduced in suitable soils.

1/3 lb.

CLUSTER CLOVER

(*Trifolium Glomeratum*)

An annual something like Burr Clover, but thrives in rather lighter soils. It grows on hills where Burr Clover is often confined to flats. It has no injurious burr and therefore is excellent for sheep country. It is easily introduced by scattering seed over the land when it is not too hard.

1/6 lb.

LOTUS (Varieties)

LOTUS CORNICULATES (Birdsfoot Trefoil) — A perennial which will probably do well in coastal and tableland districts, where rainfall is mainly a summer one. We have recently tested this variety out and we find it to be a drought-resistant hardy pasture plant; perennial in habit, with its main growing period in the summer time.

3/- lb.

LOTUS MAJOR (Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil) — A perennial like the above, but appears to do best in damp soils, and grows mainly in the cooler months.

4/- lb.

LOTUS ANGUSTISSIMUS (Narrow-leaved Lotus) — A hardy annual clover which does well in rough country and should be very suitable for including in sowings on burns in the autumn in cool country.

PRICES ON REQUEST

BURRLESS or BUTTON TREFOIL

(*Medicago Orbicularis*)

This is a variety of Trefoil Clover which has attracted attention in Tamworth and other northern districts. It is very similar in its growth and appearance to our Native Trefoil or Burr Clover, but the seed is not enclosed in a burr, but in a smooth pod like a small snail's shell. However, the plant is not as hardy or as prolific as the well-known Burr Clover. It is an annual, but seeds itself so profusely that it comes up every spring, and is permanent when once introduced in suitable districts.

TRIFOLIUM CERNUUM

(Drooping Flowered or Ginging Clover)

This is an annual Clover which seeds itself down, so that once introduced it is permanent. It makes heavy growth in the autumn and winter months, and is particularly suitable for moist or even wet soils in cool climates. It will withstand a large amount of inundation during the winter months. In drier soils it is not so successful.

2/- lb.

LESPEDEZAS

We usually stock small quantities of both varieties as mentioned below.

It is a summer grower and where other legumes will not do it may be useful as a fodder and soil renovator.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA (Korean Clover) — A quick-growing annual form, the growth is soft and palatable. It is one of the few summer growing annual Pasture Legumes available and is well worthy of trial in the Northern districts of summer rain where ordinary clovers will not thrive.

LESPEDEZA SERICEA — Not an attractive fodder plant, being very hardy and sticky. This is a perennial form of this species.

PRICES ON REQUEST

DAWSON'S FARM SEEDS

which can be **Readily Maintained** with careful management

GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED MONTGOMERY LATE FLOWERING TYPE—This strain is very similar to the type specified above, but it lasts longer into the summer and is rather later in flowering. In New Zealand it has been found of distinct advantage, but generally in Australia its longer season has not yet been well demonstrated.

2/- lb.

ENGLISH TREFOIL

(*Medicago Lupulina*)

A perennial which does best in cold districts and deep soils. It is recommended in mixture with other pasture seeds for these localities. It provides good bottom herbage through the winter, and lasts well into the summer.

It has found great favour in the northern highlands, standing conditions there sometimes unfavourable to other pasture clovers.

We believe this Trefoil has great adaptability, and we recommend farmers in the warmer districts—where it has not yet been grown to any great extent—giving it a trial by including in pasture sowing mixtures.

1/6 lb.

TOWNSVILLE WILD LUCERNE

(*Stylosanthes Mucronata*)

In the drier parts of Northern Queensland this plant provides leguminous feed. It ripens off and seeds as the rainless winter months advance. We are able to offer limited quantities of freshly saved seed.

Crop Clovers for Sowing on Well-prepared Cultivation Land

PERENNIAL RED CLOVER N.Z. COWGRASS—Is fully described on an earlier page. It is largely sown on cultivation land for winter and spring feed and for renovating the soil.

PRICES ON REQUEST

BERSEEM CLOVER

(*Trifolium Alexandrinum*)

A very valuable annual cultivation clover, suited for the more temperate districts, which must be sown in early autumn as it makes its growth during the autumn, winter and early spring months. Sown in early autumn in a favourable locality it will give many cuttings of valuable lucerne-like green-stuff during the winter and early spring.

Most important Berseem Clover seed is badly infested with Hexham Scent (*Melilotus Indica*) and as far as possible we only handle locally saved seed, but when importation is necessary all samples are submitted to the Department of Agriculture for test

to make sure they are free from this troublesome weed. Sow 8-12 lbs. per acre on rich cultivated land—heavy alluvial soils are most suited. It must be re-sown as a crop each autumn.

1/6 lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER (or White Sweet Clover)

(*Melilotus Alba*)

A biennial, extremely useful for renovating and green manuring. The plant makes very big root growth, and when it dies out after the second year it rots down very quickly, leaving the soil well opened up.

Bokhara can be grazed by all classes of stock, the fodder value, by analysis, being extremely high. There is practically no danger of bloat with this Clover, but it is likely to taint milk. It is an excellent honey plant.

If used as a rotation crop it can be ploughed in either the first or second year according to circumstances. The main seeding takes place the second year, and there is little danger of the plant getting out of control.

This plant should not be grown in wheat paddocks, as the seed will taint flour. Sow 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 5 lbs. in drills.

2/- lb.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM

(or Crimson Clover)

An annual clover, useful as a rotation crop or for hay. It is a very quick grower and a great soil renovator. The root system is particularly efficient in producing nitrogen bacteria and therefore should be useful as a soil improver in orchards in cool high-land districts. Stock do not eat it readily when green, owing to its hairiness. A splendid variety for clover hay in cold districts. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre in autumn.

1/3 lb.

ERHARTA CALYCINA

(South African Veldt)

The only perennial grass which will reproduce and spread unaided in sand plain country. Can be seen growing and spreading unaided in King's Park.

15/- lb.

Lucerne is one of the most Important

LUCERNE

Some Notes on its Treatment as a Grazing Crop with Special Reference to Wheat Lands on the Slopes and in the Riverina of the Eastern States.

ONE of the most important crops for cutting and grazing. Costs of preparing land for sowing Lucerne are fairly high. Only the **cleanest** seed of **extra high percentage quick germination** should be shown, and the strain should be most **vigorous** and **drought-resistant**. We have a name which is unsurpassed for all the above qualities, and our advice is **always promptly available**.

NO NECESSITY FOR HEAVY SOWINGS

There is no advantage in sowing Lucerne more thickly than the quality of the land warrants. In the best alluvial land 10 lbs. per acre is ample and as little as 2 lbs. per acre makes a satisfactory sowing for pasture purposes where a combination of grass and lucerne is required.

SOWING THE SEED

The seed being small, should be only lightly covered with soil (about $\frac{1}{2}$ in.); if buried more than one inch the percentage of germination is noticeably reduced. The best quality re-machined seed only should be used, and the land should be well prepared, fallowed, and after sowing, well firmed, so that the seed will make good contact with the soil.

The usual method adopted in sowing seed on large areas is to use the wheat drill or the "combine," while on small areas a hand broadcasting machine is operated or the seed is scattered by hand.

When lucerne seed is mixed with superphosphate and sown through the fertilizer box of a grain drill, care must be taken not to sow too deeply. Often it is an advantage to pull the distributing tubes out of the "feet" of the drill, allowing the seed and fertilizer to drop on the surface of the ground. A brush harrow, such as a strip of wire netting suitably weighed, will give sufficient cover. When the soil has a loose, dry top with a firm, moist bed just underneath, it is often an advantage to sow through the "feet" of the machine just on the moist soil.

When seed and superphosphate mixed are being sown, only a small quantity of the mixture should be put in the fertilizer box at a time, as this ensures a more even distribution of the seed over the area to be planted.

On friable, self-mulching soil, lucerne is being established satisfactorily for pasture purposes by broadcasting the seed per medium of top-dressing machines, harrows following to give effective covering, or sheep may be used to lightly tramp the seed into the ground. In some cases the land is given a shallow cultivation prior to seeding.

Autumn sowing is generally to be recommended, as the plants have a chance of becoming well established in the cool seasons, but there are many factors which have to be taken into account, such as the period of greatest weed growth, severity of winter frosts, etc., and spring sowings are therefore often very successful.

FEEDING-OFF LUCERNE STANDS

Tests have shown that lucerne should be allowed to reach full bloom before cutting or feeding-off at least once or twice a year. Where sheep are continuously grazing on a paddock of lucerne for lengthy

periods, the young shoots are severely eaten back, the crowns become damaged, and the vitality of the plant is considerably impaired. In paddocks that are grazed the surface soil sets hard with tramping and cultivation should be carried out at least twice a year.

It is advisable to have reasonably small paddocks, and put large numbers of sheep on at a time to eat the area off in at least ten or twelve days. If the paddocks are large, temporary fences that can be erected rapidly and moved easily should be utilised for sub-division purposes.

Top-dressings of 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate per acre should be made at least every second year. The fertilizer should be applied in July or August, working it in with a cultivator or heavy tripod grass harrow.

The carrying capacity of well-managed grazing areas of Lucerne is remarkable. By the judicious use of light sowings of Wimmera Rye-grass with the Lucerne, heavy winter and summer grazing is available.

CEREALS OR WIMMERA RYE-GRASS FOR WINTER FEED ON THIN LUCERNE STANDS

Where Lucerne stands have been utilised for grazing for a number of years and are thinning out, an autumn sowing of 20 lbs. of wheat or 30 lbs. oats per acre, on easily worked land, will provide a considerable quantity of winter grazing during the cereal crop's period of growth of five or six months, or an oversowing of 3 to 5 lbs. of Wimmera Rye-grass seed per acre may be made in the autumn. Great success has been gained by sowing from one to two pounds of Lucerne seed (taking care not to sow too deeply) with a crop of Wheat or Oats. It would be wise when doing this to reduce the amount of seed of Oats or Wheat below the usual to allow the Lucerne stands to have a better chance. This practice is most successful in districts where late spring or early summer rains may be experienced.

LUCERNE IN GRASS MIXTURES

A little Lucerne is worth including in all pasture mixtures for sowing on reasonably deep and fertile soils, whether hill or dale. The deep roots of this legume ensure green feed in summer, when most of the grasses will be dormant.

Lucerne and Wimmera Rye-grass make a splendid mixture to provide all-the-year-round grazing in dry hot climates, provided sufficient autumn and winter rains fall to start the Wimmera early and ensure growth throughout the winter and spring.

Seed Supply—For over thirty years we have been handling Lucerne seed in large quantities, and it follows naturally that we have gained a wealth of experience.

2/6 lb. Special Quote for Quantities

Crops for Cutting and for Grazing

Remachined Seed Grain for Green Fodder Hay or Grain

OUR Remachined Grain is carefully freed of straws, pinched grain and weed seeds, so with the plump, even grain less seed need be sown and a more even strike obtained, and farmers will not be infesting their paddocks with weed seeds. Grain Crops are most important for the assurance of Green Fodder supplies for the winter pinch and for the provision of fodder storage. If one of the leguminous crops can be planted with the grain, soil fertility will be maintained and the feed value of the paddock much increased.

All prices are made strictly subject to Sales, Crops and our usual Conditions of Sale.

SEED OATS

Prime Heavy Re-cleaned Samples

The importance of sowing only re-cleaned and re-graded Seed Oats for green fodder as well as for grain is now beyond the experimental stage. The high cost of cultivating the land makes it more than ever necessary to get the most out of the area sown. It is better to have ten acres of a really good crop than twice the area giving only an indifferent yield.

Oats are grown very largely for winter grazing for all stock and are particularly good in this respect for the dairyman. For best results the crop should be grown in three or four small paddocks rather than one large one so that the stock can be crowded on and the crop eaten down quickly. In this way each paddock can be given reasonable time to recover and make fresh growth. Continual grazing without spelling is wasteful and not good for either the crop or the stock. We recommend that a dressing of 1 cwt. of Superphosphate or more be used. If a proportion of Field Peas, Vetches, or Red Clover, according to climate and situation, be planted with the Oats the stock will get a more balanced diet and will do better, and soil fertility will be kept up. Where Red Clover can be sown the late Spring grazing will be increased and good stubble feeding can be expected during the following Autumn.

Our re-machined samples of Oats are the very pick of the lines available and, where necessary, varieties are specially grown on contract to ensure that the variety is true to name; generally there is quite a lot of trouble through the wrong naming of varieties and many failures in the paddock are due to this trouble. We take the greatest care in this respect. All samples are carefully cleaned and re-graded so

that every grain should produce a strong, well-nourished plant and less seed need be used per acre

The choice of variety to be used is largely governed by the district, time of sowing, and the use to which the crop is being put. Those listed, in our opinion, comprise all the good varieties suitable for grazing and cropping under different circumstances.

Varieties and Prices on Request

WHEAT

Prime, Heavily Re-cleaned Samples For Green Feed Growing

Wheat is largely used for green fodder and for hay, as well as being the world's most important grain crop. It stands dry conditions better than almost any other grain, and is therefore of great value for fodder and for hay. It will often give good crops in seasons when oats are a failure.

Sow up to 2 bushels per acre, together with a dressing of 56 lbs. to 112 lbs. superphosphate per acre, according to location and quality of the land. The addition of a few pounds of Field Peas or Vetches is an advantage.

Varieties and Prices on Request

BARLEYS

Barley is the earliest of the grain crops to mature, and in this earliness lies also its great value as a green fodder crop. It is one of the sweetest fodders grown, and is relished by all classes of stock. Sow about two bushels per acre.

WHITE SKINLESS—The earliest variety, and very valuable for its quick growth. It affords two cuttings, and should be grazed after each; the close feeding seems to cause it to come away with renewed vigour.

CAPE—This is the variety most generally used for green fodder. It grows quickly, stools very well, and gives large bulk of feed; a five-row bearded type

ENGLISH—Mostly used for grain for malting.

PRICES ON REQUEST

RYE CORN

Rye Corn is very hardy and most suitable for poor soils, and is largely used for winter feed, especially where the climate is severe, as it grows better in very cold weather than any other cereal. It is excellent for grazing. Stock do best while the Rye Corn is young, so it should be kept well fed down.

Consult Us with your Pasture Problems

It will stand grazing all the winter, and rapidly grows again after being eaten down. It is also used for mixing with Tares, the Rye Corn serving to hold the Tares off the ground. Rye Corn comes into use very early. Does well on sour land even in warm climates. It is also sown to advantage mixed with Rape. The straw is very valuable for thatching, and some farmers sow the headlands of their hay paddocks with Rye Corn for thatching the stacks. Sow about two bushels to the acre.

BLACK WINTER RYE—The best sort for early winter feed, strongly recommended for all grazing and stock feeding purposes.

LEGUMINOUS CROPS ARE TO GRAIN AS CLOVER TO GRASS. As good pasture must contain clover, so should all green crops contain some leguminous constituent. This a balanced diet is arranged, and instead of increasing problems of worn-out cultivation we shall find land continually improving in fertility. One of the biggest problems of the orchardist is loss of humus with consequent depletion of soil fertility and even soil erosion; leguminous cover crops are the remedy.

PRICES ON REQUEST

Legumes for Fodder Crops or Green Manuring

UNDER the term Legumes are included all clovers, lucerne, etc., and the list of varieties listed hereunder, which are grown alone or in association with cereals (wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, etc.), for fodder purposes or for crops to be ploughed under as Green Manuring. The different varieties vary considerably in adaptability to different soils and climates. If you are in doubt which are best for your purposes write to us. Our lines are all carefully selected and thoroughly cleaned and tested.

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas are a very easily grown crop on fair class cultivation soils in temperate climates—loams and clay loams of an open nature are best. They are best sown in the autumn or early spring.

Peas are very quick growers, and give a good bulk for fodder or for green manuring. When grown for fodder they are best used in conjunction with a cereal, such as wheat, oats, or barley—say $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. of the cereal to $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. of Field Peas. Stock do sometimes avoid Peas when they are green until they get used to them, but they always eat them readily when well wilted or made into hay.

Field Peas are very largely grown for green manuring, and may be sown in drills or broadcasted at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. to 2 bus. per acre. If they are sown early they make wonderful growth throughout the winter, and may be ploughed under in the spring, just as the pods are setting. Frost in the winter will kill the flower and pods but will not prevent the vines growing.

Peas are among the best of all soil improves; even if the roots only are ploughed under the soil is greatly enriched. A favourite method of growing Field Peas for fodder and soil enriching on coastal farms is to sow the Field Peas between the rows of late maize just prior to the last cultivation. When the maize ripens the drying leaves allow ingress of light and air, and rapid top growth which has been trodden down are ploughed, and help to maintain the soil fertility for the following maize crop.

Field Peas, though not so hardy as Tares or Vetches, are earlier maturing, usually cheaper in price, and one grower reports that when grown with a cereal it will stand trampling of grazing cattle

better than will Fodden Tares under similar conditions. Field Peas can be sown in the autumn or spring, but in mild districts we prefer autumn sowing.

Sown alone $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre broadcast, or, say, 1 bushel in drills 2 feet apart. Sown with cereal crop, try $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Field Peas with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels oats or wheat per acre.

Care should be taken to sow the seed deeply enough (2-3 inches in normal soils). Superphosphate should be applied to ensure heavy yields.

GREY OR PARTRIDGE FIELD PEAS—This produces probably the heaviest amount of green stuff of all Field Peas, and is exceptionally hardy. For green manuring or for fodder purposes in most districts, it is the variety to use.

12/6 bushel

DUN FIELD PEAS—This is slightly earlier maturing than the Grey, and where Peas are grown for the grain as a rotation in wheat farming, this variety will probably be most suitable. It will ripen its seed under warmer and shorter seasoned conditions than the Grey, and is a very heavy yielder.

8/6 bushel

BLACK EYE SUSAN FIELD PEAS—This is a remarkably quick maturing variety, and for sowing very late, or where an extra quick crop is required, it is well worth using. Its main purpose is for green manuring or fodder.

BLUE FIELD PEAS—This Pea is grown in very cold districts only, mainly for the grain, which is sold on the produce market as "boilers."

Legumes provide good Fodder and Green Manure



HAWKES BAY RYE GRASS

TARES and VETCHES

Used for winter green feed and spring hay in combination with Oats or Rye Corn. They are much hardier than Field Peas as regards severe winters and poor soils, but do not make so much bulk. The **Golden Tare** is the variety which has been mostly used. The **Purple Vetch** (*Vicia atropurpurea*) has been coming well into favour in recent years. This variety is really outstanding. It may be grazed or cut again and again with the other winter green feed with which it is sown, and recovers well. Of a trailing habit and vigorous growth, quite a light seeding of this Vetch will give good results. The seeds are much smaller than the Golden Tare, and will therefore sow more land weight for weight. A most valuable sort of green manuring.

Vetches are wonderful soil improvers. We strongly recommend a trial of the Purple Vetches for providing well-balanced green fodder with Oats, Rye Corn, Barley, etc., etc., or for green manuring. Sown alone, use about 30 lbs. per acre or about 15 lbs. with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to 2 bushels per acre of other grain. Superphosphate should always be added if there is any lack of fertility in the land. If using the Golden Tare about 30 lbs. with a bushel of grain or up to 2 bushels sown alone should suffice.

17/6 bushel

HORSE or TICK BEANS

A variety of Broad Beans, the seeds of which form excellent feed for horses; but their main usefulness is as a winter green-manuring crop. Sow about 2 bushels per acre if broadcasting, or, say, 1 bushel in drills. Our lines are all heavily machine dressed and tested, and less need be sown per acre compared to inferior samples.

15/- bushel

SUMMER GROWING LEGUMES

Such as Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, etc., are listed in our Spring Farm List, available later.

NEW ZEALAND BLUE LUPINS

Annuals which for green manuring provide one of the best crops for ploughing in, especially in our cooler districts. They are not suitable for green feed for animals. When practicable we recommend autumn sowing, but they will succeed if sown in early spring. Lupins grow very rapidly and produce a quantity of top. Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre. For small trials 3 lbs. will sow an area of 100 square yards (10 yds. x 10 yds. Supplies are scarce.

15/- bushel

W.A. LUPINS

Highly recommended for dry areas.
Special hand-gathered seed, 15/- bushel

SOWING RAPE

ENGLISH BROAD-LEAVED DWARF ESSEX

Sowing Rape is one of the most profitable stock fodders for fattening. In addition, it is a very useful rotation crop and soil renovator on account of its vigorous deep rooting habit, which penetrates sub-soils to a considerable depth. It is one of the best annual fodder plants for sheep in the better rainfall parts of Australia, and with the widespread recognition of the value of combining sheep and wheat, it is now becoming very important on the wheat farm, not only for sheep feed, but also as a rotation crop for renovating wheat land. The roots of the Rape tend to break up and enliven the soil just below plough depth, and this greatly renovates the paddock. Rape is equally good for sheep, pigs or cattle, so long as it is not given in quantity to milking cows, as it is apt to taint the milk.

Sheep put on to Rape fatten very quickly; even old, broken-mouthed ewes that would stave on an ordinary pasture very soon put on flesh and are fit for the butcher. They should, however, be sent to the market as soon as they are "topped off," as, if put back on the grass, they soon lose condition again. As a means of fattening lambs, especially weaners, for market there is nothing to equal Rape.

Rape should be eaten off heavily and "spelled"; the plants then soon recover and give a second or third crop also as good as the first; in fact, if sown in the early autumn it should give several month's feed.

Poultry farmers are finding a small patch of Rape a valuable asset, and for this purpose small successional sowings should be made through the autumn and again in the spring.

Some growers prefer to sow it with Rye Corn, say, half bushel of Rye and 2 lbs. of Rape; others sow it with mustard, using $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. with 4 lbs. of Rape per acre. The inclusion of mustard corrects the occasional tendency of Rape to scour. Italian Rye Grass, about 6 lbs. per acre, does exceptionally well with Rape.

We recommend sowing in **February, March or April**, after the good autumn rains, but as early as possible after the middle of February. It can also be sown with advantage in early spring, especially in the cooler districts, as it is extremely hardy. Work the land well and fine the surface. Sow seeds at from 3-6 lbs. per acre. A good method is to mix with fertilizer and sow through manure box of drill. Care should be taken to sow the seed very shallow.

STOCKS VERY LIMITED OWING TO WAR

1/3 lb.

SUNDRY FODDER CROPS

FOR AUTUMN PLANTING

CABBAGE, CATTLE—In cool climates the very large late varieties have a value as cattle feed. Sow in late summer and autumn in seed bed, and afterwards transplant. Sow about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be planted out.

CHOU MOILLIER or MARROW KALE—Variety of Kale. Of extremely vigorous growth and yields enormously. The leaves should be cut, not pulled off the stem, and fresh growths are then formed immediately. Sow in early autumn, 2 lbs. to the acre, if drilled, or 1 lb. is sufficient if transplanted; the drills should be two feet apart, allowing 12 to 14 inches between the plants. Trial packets, 6d.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE—Few plants will give so great a quantity of feed per acre as Thousand-Headed Kale, and all animals eat it readily. These should all be sown in a seed bed, and afterwards transplanted $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the plants and 3 feet between the rows. For the best results sow in summer or early autumn. Trial packets, 6d.

MUSTARD—For a quick green fodder and corrective for fattening lambs, Mustard can be recommended. It is usually mixed with Rape. It is ready a few weeks after sowing, and is often used as a quick green cover crop.

SWEDE TURNIPS—Swedes can be grown cheaply and with comparative ease on much of the upland country of W.A., not only for stock, but for the vegetable market. For sheep, they make an excellent fodder, especially as they become available during the winter and early spring, when most needed. Sowing should be made in February, March and April at the rate of approximately 1 lb. per acre in drills about 2 ft. 6 in. apart. Thin out when the plants are large enough and cultivate. Great success has also attended broadcast sowings of this crop at the rate of about 1 to 3 lbs. per acre, mixed with sand or fertilizer, to ensure even sowing. The best roots may be pulled for market and the balance grazed with sheep or cattle. This is the cheapest method of growing Swedes, as there is no thinning out or weeding to do. A bag of superphosphate per acre will cause considerable increase in weight and vigour of crop.

Champion Purple Top—A standard globe-shaped variety, which gives wonderful returns and is the standard sort for growing for market. Our strains are unexcelled, the crop comes in evenly and the Swedes are well shaped, large, and keep well. Also excellent for stock feed.

2/- lb.

Monarch—A large tankard-shaped variety with purple top. Heavy yielder and good keeper. Excellent for stock or market growing.

2/- lb.

FIELD TURNIPS—Valuable for providing stock feed in the winter and early spring months. They are quick growers, especially the white-fleshed sorts. They can be planted when it is too late to sow Swedes and will yield heavy crops. Sow about 1 lb. per acre in drills, or broadcast as suggested for Swedes. We stock the leading varieties, both white and yellow fleshed.

2/- lb.

MANGOLDS AND SUGAR BEET—Wonderful milk producers, and yield immense crops. In cool climates an autumn sowing will give a fine winter crop. Plant in well-worked, clean land, in drills 30 inches apart, to allow horse cultivator to work, and when up hoe to remove any growth of weeds, and, if necessary, thin out to allow the roots to develop. Five pounds per acre of Mangolds and about 8 lbs. of Sugar Beet are fair sowings. The best varieties are:—

Mammoth Long Red.
Champion Yellow Globe.
Sugar Beet Wanzleben.
Giant Half-Sugar Mangold.

2/- lb.

SALT BUSH—In the drier climates the Salt Bushes make excellent feed. They give good feeding during the summer months. The creeping variety (*Semibaccata*) is coming into some prominence for sowing with *Phalaris tuberosa* in districts of good winter rainfall but very dry summers. Bladder Salt Bush (*Vesicaria*) is also valuable for pastures. Old Man Saltbush, if sown in selected areas, makes a good drought reserve. They are easily raised from seed or cuttings. One pound should seed an acre. The seed appears to sprout best when sown in winter while the ground is cool and moist.

KURRAJONG (*Sterculia Diversifolia*)—Many stock owners have to fall back on edible scrub for the stock during drought, and the foliage of this tree has considerable value, as well as being very ornamental and enhancing the value of property.

TAGOSASTE (so-called Tree Lucerne)—Suitable for hedges or breakwind and a stand-by against droughts.

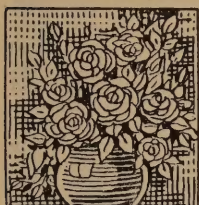
MEDICAGO AROREA (the real Tree Lucerne)—A yellow-flowered ornamental shrub with dense soft foliage, closely resembling lucerne. Grows 6-8 feet high, and is useful for fodder.

A List of Novelty Roses for 1940 is given on Page 40.

OUR SPECIALITY

Roses!

Grown and tested under personal supervision at our Forrestfield Nursery (Lesmurdie Foothills). Worked exclusively on FORTUNIANA STOCKS.



THIS LIST of ROSES is the recognised list of best Roses. No expense is spared in our efforts to procure the latest Novelties. The large numbers being added each year, however, has forced us to discard varieties devoid of special merit, and to concentrate on those which we know will appeal to all admirers of the Rose. Those listed here are of the true bush type, and having been introduced for some considerable time, are thoroughly tried out and will be found to give the utmost satisfaction.

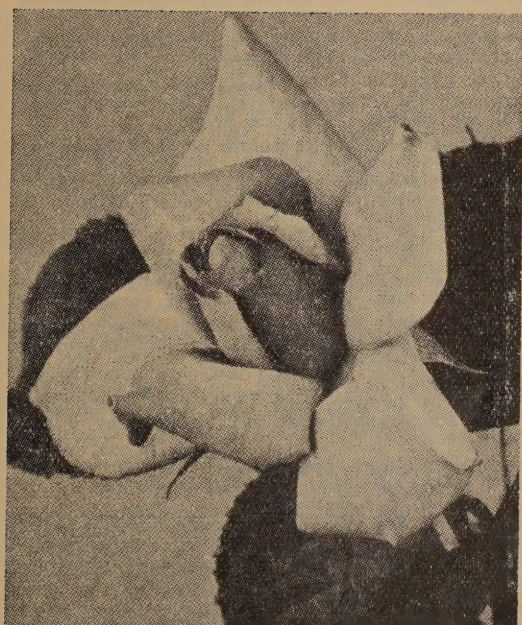
A Special List of STANDARDS is available on request

GENERAL LIST OF BUSH ROSES

Strong 1-Year-Old Plants, 1/6 ea., 15/- doz.

Selected 2-Year-Old Plants, 2/- ea., 20/- doz.

Six will be charged at dozen rate



PHOEBE

Amalia Jung—Large, full, red blooms which fade to carmine, growth vigorous.

America—A beautiful peach blow shade of pink. Open flowers, very large, and possessing a delightful fragrance. Almost thornless, producing perfect blooms on the smallest plants.

Autumn—Strong grower with glossy foliage. Flower orange, streaked with red. Good perfume. A gem in spring.

Briarcliffe—A sport from Columbia, identical in nearly every respect; the colour is brilliant pink.

Barcelona—Carmine crimson; good growth; clean foliage.

Betty Upprichard—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine. The outside of petals is carmine with a coppery sheen.

Blackboy—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaid fiery scarlet. Although the blooms are large, semi-double, and produced on long stiff stems, they do not hold their shape well when picked.

Belle Siebrecht—Deep rosy pink; flowers large and beautifully formed. One of the best Roses for either show or garden.

Canary—Pure yellow; excellent in bud. Good growth. Recommended.

Captain Harvey Cant—Salmon pink suffused with yellow. Full flower with high pointed centre.

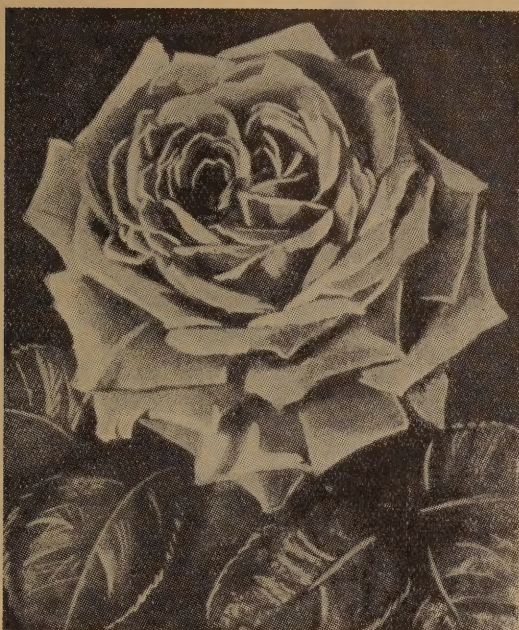
Carine—Creamy fawn, shaded orange and carmine. Free grower, and blooms produced on long stiff stems.

Catalonia—Very vigorous and robust growth and olive green foliage. Large, full flower, and elegant form and exquisite perfume. The colour is cardinal red, lighted with yellow at base of petals.

Catherine Kordes (H.T.)—Strong grower, long pointed buds, scarlet to crimson.

Plant some Novelty Roses

- Christopher Storr**—Good vigorous growth, rich green foliage, disease resistant; bright velvety scarlet. Recommended.
- Columbia**—A delightful shade of rose pink. This has a rich sweet perfume, and the foliage is very erect and almost thornless.
- Cecil Brunner**—Delightful clusters of light pink buttonhole roses; good growth.
- Condesa de Sastaga**—Golden yellow buds, opening to bi-coloured flowers with red inside and golden yellow outside. Fragrant.
- Cloth of Gold**—Pale yellow with a deep centre. This is an exceptionally free flowerer, and the blooms become better after being planted two or three years.
- Comtesse Vandal**—The colour of the bud, which, when fully grown, is long and pointed, is reddish copper, lightening as the bud develops. The inner side of the petals is more of an old rose and scarlet tint.
- Crimson Glory**—Large buds opening into full, well formed, fragrant blooms of a deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood red and finished with a soft velvety nap. Vigorous growth and spreading habit.
- Cuba**—The long buds are almost scarlet, but the open flowers are a very uncommon shade of orange-scarlet, or Lincoln red on the back of the petals, and the inside of the petal is a rich velvety scarlet crimson, with carmine towards the tips.
- Charles P. Kilham**—Brilliant orange, Orient red suffused with scarlet. Rich attractive colour, with long stiff stems.
- Carrie Jacobs Bond**—Carmine red, unusual form, exceptionally long stems. Recommended.
- Dame Edith Helen**—The colour is pure glowing pink, a self colour throughout that changes hardly at all. The bloom, which is carried on an erect rigid stem, is very large, full and of perfect spiral form, and opens well in all weathers. It seems to grow particularly well around Perth and districts, and we recommend very light pruning. Prize bloom of this variety was awarded Champion in the Perth Show in 1929. 1/6 each.
- Daily Mail Scented**—Rich velvety crimson flowers of good substance, free fragrant.
- Duquesa de Peneranda**—Excellent rose of a decided orange colouring; glossy green mildew-resistant foliage. Highly recommended.
- Duchess of Athol**—Long pointed bud; orange in colour; good growth. Recommended.
- Etoile De Holland**—Dark red buds, opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. Some people prefer this to Hadley, and it has a very sweet perfume.
- Edith Krause (H.T.)**—Greenish white, red stripes, large long flowers.
- Ewart Van Dyk**—Good pink of excellent form; free flowering and a welcome addition to any garden.
- Empire Queen**—Cerise in colour; good growth; well worth planting.
- Editor McFarland**—Large, semi-double to double blooms of refined shape and good substance. The colour is a deep, even shade of pink. Growth and flowering are good, and altogether it is a very fine variety indeed.
- Everest**—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems.
- E. G. Hill**—Immense fully double blooms of rich scarlet; long stems; vigorous healthy growth. Recommended.
- Edina**—A rose that has attracted much attention and favourable comments. It has a white flower occasionally with a slight flush of rose, which adds to the beauty.
- Eli Knab**—Good firm light pink, with the best characteristics of J. L. Mock, but definitely improved. Recommended.
- Ethel Somerset**—Deep pink; excellent shape and growth. Good all-round rose.
- E. V. Lucas**—Dark velvety crimson blooms which do not fade. In the bud stage it is a perfect button-hole rose, and the large semi-double blooms (averaging fourteen petals) are borne in sprays, and produced in greatest profusion.
- Fritz Hoyer**—Large dark red. Strong growth. Ever flowering.
- Frederico Casas**—A very beautiful variety, with long pointed buds, opening to semi-double red and yellow blooms, which are borne erect on long stems. Very fragrant.
- Frau Karl Druschki**—Purest white double blooms of splendid shape and freely produced. This rose is almost continuously in bloom. Cut well back; if left to grow otherwise would be considered somewhat of a climber.
- Feu Pernette Deucher**—Creamy buds marked with carmine. Autumn flowers are darker, generally golden yellow, occasional flowers having a decided pink tinge.
- Fontanelle**—Long bud, cream to yellow; good growth.
- Francis Scott Key**—A large, very full, well formed rose of good substance and a glorious deep, cherry red colour. An excellent show bloom. Liable to ball in dull and wet weather. The plants grow vigorously and flowers freely.
- Feu Joseph Looymans**—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sinburst." Growth is straight and bushy.
- Florence Pemberton**—Flowers of a creamy white shade tinted with pink and of a great size. Vigorous grower, and considered to be mildew-proof.
- Gaiety**—Buds large, pointed, flower large, semi-double cupped, very lasting, borne on long stems; colour orange, Indian red and silver. Very few thorns.
- George Dickson**—This variety has been in demand for some years; colour velvety crimson. Generally speaking the blooms are perfect, but unfortunately they are few and far between.
- General McArthur**—A fine large bright red, full blooms, rather flat in shape, but very sweetly scented. This is particularly free-flowering and vigorous.
- G. E. Heinrat Duisberg**—One of the finest yellows grown. Good growth.
- Goldenes Mainz (W. Kordes, 1933)**—One of the best yellows recently introduced. Good stems and shows promise of being mildew-resistant.
- Golden Emblem**—Clear yellow sometimes streaked with red.
- Gipsy Lass**—Scarlet crimson. Double flowers of medium size. Tall upright growth.
- Gloire De Dijon**—This is one of our best yellows, although in some places it does not grow so well as others. Vigorous growth.
- Golden Dawn (H.T.)**—The colour is best described as a rich sunflower yellow toning to lemon yellow as the bud ages. The growth is vigorous and this rose can be recommended in every respect.
- Golden Ophelia**—The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small or medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. Tea Scent.
- Gorgeous**—Orange yellow, with reddish copper shadings, but colours vary. A good exhibition Rose, and tea-scented.
- Grenoble**—Vigorous and erect grower, has long bud and rigid peduncle, and dark green foliage. Large scarlet flower, sweetly scented, of perfect form.
- Heinrich Wendland**—Deep golden yellow, suffused with pink and red; excellent growth.
- Hadley**—Dark red blooms, large and deep in colour. Fragrant. Although introduced many years ago, flower of this plant took first place in the Plebiscite in "The West Australian" in 1929, which shows it is still very popular.
- Heinrich Gaede**—Very showy variety; yellow, shading to rich copper. Growth good.
- Hugo Roller**—Rich lemon yellow, petals edged and suffused crimson. It is very similar in color to Penlope. Light pruning will be found most essential as we find it subject to die-back.

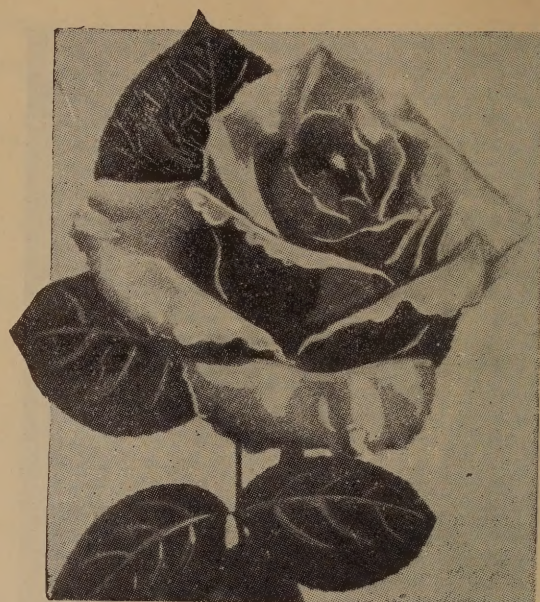


WILLIAM ORR

- Hoosier Beauty**—Glowing crimson. Perfumed. The stems are extra long and blooms well formed, carried on a splendid foliage. Colour generally speaking is true right throughout the season.
- Irish Fireflame**—Orange flushed crimson; beautiful buds, must be picked quite young.
- J. L. Mock**—The colour is silver pink in the inside petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems, and are all of exhibition form. Being of a more upright and close compact variety, it requires less room and can therefore be planted closer together.
- Johanna Hill**—Outer petals of a clear sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper shade showing a decided pink flush.
- John C. M. Mensing**—A distinct sport from Ophelia of a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. Recommended.
- Julien Potin**—It is unquestionably the most gorgeous and brilliant Rose yet introduced. A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flower matures. Heavily scented.
- K. A. Victoria**—Color pure white, with a tinge of yellow in the centre. It still maintains its high position as being one of the very best, notwithstanding the fact that it has been introduced for over 25 years.
- K. of K.**—A startling dazzling semi-double rose of intensest scarlet, of absolutely pure color. Although it is like Red Letter Day the flowers are not quite so dark as they open.
- Konigin Luise**—Colour white. The raisers describe this as a greatly improved "K. A. Victoria," and a rose with a great future. Large, full, perfect flowers.
- Korovo**—Clear salmon pink, double blooms of good shape and very freely produced. One of the best introductions for many years. Highly recommended.
- Kurtz Scholz**—Very large double red. Good growth which does not burn.
- Lady Hillington**—Colour rich yellow. Large flowers with a strong and most attractive, and is produced on strong, wiry stems. Excellent for cutting.
- Laurant Carl**—Flowers are velvety carmine, large, double, with a delightfully fragrant perfume. Free-blooming and disease-resistant.
- Lorraine Lee**—Warm rosy pink, with a flush of salmon. From our experience we find this rose of very fine form. Free winter flowering.
- Lord Fairfax**—Cherry red, flushed with scarlet in the buds. Blooms are fairly full, free flowering, and the blooms are altogether of good quality. Vigorous growth, and mildew-proof.
- Lady Greenall**—Colour is intense saffron orange, heavily zoned and overspread on deep creamy white, with delicate coppery shell pink. This is an exceptionally bright colour, and also inclined to be unusual amongst Roses.
- Lord Charlemont**—Free-flowering, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers, of clear crimson, deepening to carmine, crimson.
- Luna**—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. Performing very well as an exhibition variety, but would be improved with a few more petals. Splendid long buds.
- Madame E. Herriot**—Coral red, shaded with yellow. Medium sized, semi-double flowers.
- Madame Jules Grolez**—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Flower of good shape, full, and free-blooming, but unfortunately does not last well when cut.
- Madame S. Weber**—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size, most beautiful in bud. Very erect stem.
- Madame Joseph Perraud**—Nasturtium orange, with a delightful shading of shell pink at edges of petals. Long slender buds with sweet fragrance.
- Madame Abel Chatenay**—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climate. The colour is described as bright carmine rose, shaded with pale vermillion rose and salmon.
- Madame Butterfly**—The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom.
- Mary Hart**—A red sport of Talisman; growth and habit identical to parent.
- McGregdy's Ivory**—Ivory in colour; excellent shape.
- McGregdy's Scarlet**—Brilliant rich velvety scarlet, washed deep crimson. Flower large, perfect form, full, tea perfume. Very free. Mildew proof.
- McGregdy's Triumph**—Geranium red, heavily flushed with orange. Blooms are large and of perfect form, but open rather early, as they only carry about 20 to 25 petals. A beautiful variety.
- McGregdy's Yellow**—An excellent yellow with good stiff stems. Blooms prolifically.
- Marechal Neil**—Bright golden yellow of splendid form. Deliciously fragrant.
- Margaret D. Hamill**—Deep golden yellow. It flowers best in the Autumn time. Very fine double bloom. Although in the Spring the colour is somewhat faded and washy. Well recommended.
- Margaret McGregor**—Color orange-scarlet. Flowers are large, full and of perfect form. Borne freely throughout the season.
- Malar Ros**—A strong, upright type, with free branching and flowering habit. Buds are large and pointed, and open to glorious, large blooms of dark red, sometimes with a glistening sheen of crimson. Unusually rich perfume of old rose. A first-class, all-purpose variety, and well up to exhibition standard. Highly recommended.
- Miss Australia**—The flower of this type is full and of good form, and has excellent lasting qualities. It is a first-class rose resembling the well-known Dame Edith Helen, the colour being a glowing rose pink.
- Miss Bep Van Rossem**—One of the very best dark canary yellow Roses yet raised. Buds long and pointed.
- Molly Sharman Crawford**—A very free-flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding; the blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white variety.

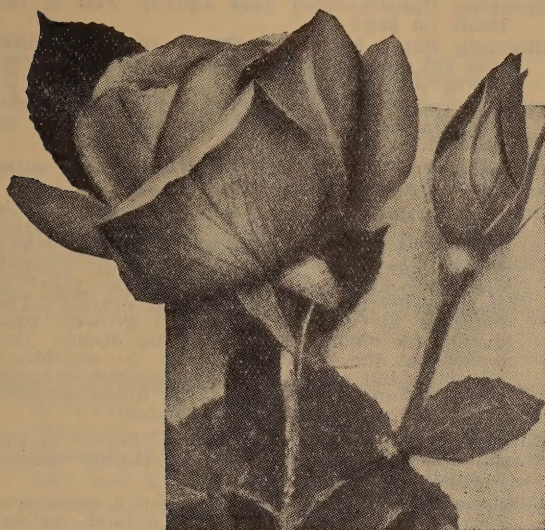
Roses are aptly named "The Queen of Flowers"

- Mevrou G. A. Van Rossem**—Colour is unique, and has a wonderfully sweet perfume. Flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground.
- Miss M. Manifold**—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded with crimson. This is most effective when several plants are grown together, and should become very popular.
- Mrs. George Shawyer**—Good pink of excellent shape and form.
- Mrs. Bryce Allen**—Clear pink of good form; excellent exhibition rose.
- Mrs. Harold Brocklebank**—Creamy white with buff centre; large double blooms.
- Mrs. H. R. Darlington**—One of the largest full pure whites of excellent shape; good exhibition rose.
- Mrs. Dunlop Best**—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base. Good shaped buds, opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens**—Easily one of the best white Roses to date. Buds long and pointed. This is free-blooming and semi-double. Highly recommended.
- Mrs. Lovell Swisher**—Outside of petals lilac rose, passing to deep yellow at centre. Inside of petals pale flesh, passing to amber yellow at base. This is tea-scented. Blooms large and very attractive. Highly recommended.
- Mrs. Sam McGredy**—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals.
- Nigrette**—Colour velvety black without any shading. This is the darkest of all roses in commerce, the bud being almost black. Very bushy, free, branching growth and a profuse and continuous bloomer with a sweet scent. Not too vigorous.
- Ninon—Vallin**—Long clear yellow buds; coppery pink inside petals.
- Orange Rapture**—Claimed to have exceptional colour. Form good. Somewhat similar to Ophelia in form. Exceptionally popular overseas.
- Oswald Seiper**—A beautiful white with sulphur yellow centre, possessing ideal form, stiff, large petals, large full flowers, carried on strong, erect stems. A really fine show flower carrying 30 to 35 petals on young plants.
- Olympiad**—A very beautiful coppery pink variety, known sometimes as Mme. Raymond Gaujard. The flowers are very refined in shape.
- Ophelia**—Salmon flesh, shaded with rose and yellow, but liable to fade, but still very beautiful. Highly recommended.
- Penelope**—Dark reddish crimson, centre white, deep red flush on lower side of the petals. This, together with Hugo Roller, is the only Rose of this colour. It is most desirable and unique.
- Perle Des Jardines**—Deep straw yellow, large and full.
- Phoebe**—Upright growth, bud long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended.
- Picture**—Ideal bedding type of rose. Very free flowering; pink. Good cut flower. Highly recommended.
- President H. Hoover**—Large, semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red, flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. Occasionally the blooms are up to exhibition standard, but as a decorative variety it rivals Talisman, and in our opinion is much superior to Autumn. Highly recommended.
- Queensland Beauty**—A pink sport of Golden Dawn. Identical in growth and foliage to the parent.



OPHELIA

- Radiance**—Carmine, shaded salmon and coppery red. This is sweetly perfumed, and we recommend that the blooms be continually cut, as they are inclined to die off quickly. It is of most robust growth, and flowers are borne on long stems.
- Rapture**—Bright orange, coral pink, rose and gold, borne singly on long stems.
- Roselandia**—A yellow sport from "Golden Ophelia," and a vast improvement on the original, being much larger in flower and deeper in colour, in addition to which it has a pointed flower centre.
- Red Letter Day**—Semi-double Rose. Its velvety brilliant glowing scarlet crimson buds and fully opened cactus-like flowers never fade. The reflex of the petals is stained crimson scarlet. In its earlier stages the blooms are quite good in shape; but are inclined to get too loose later on. Generally speaking this is more suitable for Hedge work.
- Red Radiance**—The colour is cerise red, and a fine shade for night decoration. Very vigorous grower. It is sweetly perfumed. The Roses are inclined to burn on very hot days, which necessitates picking early to ensure good blooms.
- Rev. Page Roberts**—A beautiful rich Marechal Neil colour, with buff markings on the reverse of petals. This is particularly recommended, and the splendid flowers last exceptionally well, and are of true exhibition form. In every way a very beautiful Rose.
- R.M.S. "Queen Mary"**—Salmon rose pink. Almost identical to Mrs. Sam McGredy. Good growth. Recommended.
- Rose Marie**—Free flowering, rose pink; sweetly perfumed.
- Sachengruss**—The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. We can recommend this as being a most vigorous grower, and almost continuously in bloom.
- Sensation**—Scarlet crimson with maroon markings; growth excellent.
- Sir Henry Segrave**—Primrose yellow shade with a chrome base. A full flower, and is a vigorous and hardy grower.
- Shot Silk**—Bright cerise, shot with salmon orange flushed yellow and rose, which deepens at the base. It is free-blooming and is almost continuously in bloom. Colour varies somewhat, but it is always very beautiful.



MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM

Southport—A brilliant scarlet variety with 20 petals fading to light scarlet. Vigorous upright and free growth, and very perpetual blooming. Partly Pernetiana origin.

Souvenir—Another sport of Talisman. The blooms seem to be fuller than the parent (65 petals), and the colour in bud is a deep golden yellow. As the blooms open they reveal a clear yellow which holds extremely well. Good.

Souv. De George Pernet—Large flowers of beautiful Orient red, the ends of petals cochineal carmine, and all the flowers shaded yellow. Free-blooming, vigorous habit free-flowering, and blooms carried on erect stems.

Souvenir de Stella Gray—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent.

Souvenir de Madame Boulet—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit. Beautiful bronze green foliage. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent.

Sunburst—The colouring is a superb cadmium yellow. Highly recommended.

Sunny South—Pink flushed with carmine, on a yellow base—a most distinct and charming combination. Stems are almost thornless. Recommended.

Sunstar—Deep orange, and yellow, edged, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. Free-flowering. Medium size, and of good substance.

Souvenir de H.A. Verscuren—Yellow, passing to orange-yellow; good form.

Talisman—Color scarlet pink, copper and gold are all to be found in glorious shadings. Very fine and attractive.

Texas Centennial—A sport of President Herbert Hoover; a most striking new red of unusual colour.

Viktoria Adelheid—Deep golden yellow with reddish reverse. Very beautiful variety.

Villa De Paris—A vigorous and hardy grower of erect branching habit. Colour of a yellow sunflower, lightly shaded with orange, deeper in the centre and at the base. Vigorous growth, fine form, and strong stems.

Villa Pia—Deep velvety red, shaded with almost black-red, the bud is long, large and pointed. Medium growth, and very erect stem.

W. A. Richardson—Rich orange yellow, borne in clusters. Vigorous grower, mostly mildew-proof. Recommended.

White Ensign—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals, flowers are of a good shape. Growth is very bushy, and we have no hesitation in recommending it.

Wilhelm Kordes—Beautiful shapely pointed bud. Colour orange copper. Very showy.

W. E. Chaplin—Good exhibition variety of carmine crimson. Growth strong.

William Orr—Deep velvety crimson; large full flowers; sweetly perfumed. Recommended.

Warrawee—Extra long pointed buds of clear rosy salmon, which, when open, disclose an inner face of silvery pink, fading to lighter shades. The growth generally is extra vigorous. Recommended.

Climbing Roses

Large-flowering Type

Generally speaking the large flowering Climbing Roses grow to a height of about 20 feet, and are quite capable of covering a wall of that height. The Rambler type small Roses we are keeping strictly to another Section. This type is particularly suitable for growing over walls, stumps, sheds, etc., and the flowers are first-class for cutting. The plants, however, generally do not flower the first year, as they put most of the growth into wood, which, when all said, is best, because the growth is wanted more generally.

Prices same as Bush Roses

Climbing Blackboy—This Rose, if anything, does better as a climber, the colour is described the same as the Bush variety on page 33.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht—Treat like any other bush for best results. Colour bright rosy pink.

Climbing Cecil Brunner—Considered better as a climber than a bush. Colour same as the Bush variety on page 34.

Climbing Cloth of Gold—A most desirable and vigorous climber. Colour as in the bush variety on page 34.

Climbing Dame Edith Helen—One of the best climbers offering. Free flowers and exceptionally good growth.

Climbing Daily Mail Scented—Probably the most popular climbing rose in existence. Colour deep velvety red. Highly recommended.

Climbing General McArthur—This is another variety which is also procurable in a bush, colour of which is given on page 35.

Climbing Gloire De Dijon—A very vigorous climber and flowers very freely. Description also on page 35.

When ordering kindly mark plainly "Climbers," otherwise "Bush" will be sent.



Our List of Standard Roses is always available on request

- Climbing Golden Ophelia**—The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering varieties.
- Climbing Hadley**—The flower is identical with the parent. Rich crimson color, and sweet fragrance. See "Hadley" under Bush roses, page 35.
- Climbing Hoosier Beauty**—This Rose also described as a Bush on page 35 makes a splendid Climber.
- Climbing Irish Fireflame**—A lovely combination of deep maddery orange, fiery crimson, and old gold. Becomes very loose when full open.
- Climbing Lady Hillingdon**—This charming variety must on any account not be included. Page 36.
- Climbing Laurent Carl**—Fairly vigorous upright growth, also described as a Bush on page 36.
- Climbing Lord Charlemont**—A rampant climber of the well-known bush. Highly recommended.
- Climbing Lorraine Lee**—Strong climber of the free winter flowering bush. Can recommend.
- Climbing Liberty**—Brilliant crimson, large and full. Profuse bloomer. Flower varies somewhat. Similar to K. A. Victoria.
- Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay**—Most people consider this Rose best as a climber. Colour as in the Bush described on page 36.
- Climbing Madame Butterfly**—This is a colour much wanted amongst Climbers, described as a bush also on page 36.
- Climbing Madame E. Herriot**—This variety won the "Daily Mail" prize of £1000, described as a Bush on page 36.
- Climbing Marechal Neil**—Strong vigorous grower, and profuse bloomer. Described also as a bush on page 36.
- Climbing Mev. Van Rossem**—Shaded flame and orange on a dark golden yellow ground. Good.
- Climbing Miss M. Manifold**—The popularity of this Rose universally proves it to be one of the best climbers we have, described as a bush on page 37.
- Climbing Mrs. A. Ward**—This, if anything, does better as a Climber than a bush, described in the Bush section, page 37.
- Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens**—The purest of all white Roses, described in the bush section on page 37.
- Climbing Ophelia**—This does equally well in the Bush, on page 37.
- Climbing Pauls Scarlet**—Probably the best pillar rose yet grown; bears clusters of bright scarlet flowers in profusion.
- Climbing Perle Des Jardines**—Another good vigorous climber, described in the bush section on page 37.
- Climbing Pink Maman Cochet**—Deep flesh, outer petals flushed light rose.
- Climbing President Hoover**—Climbing sports from variety of same name. Large semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red, flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. Occasionally the blooms are up to exhibition standard, but as a decorative variety it rivals Talisman and in our opinion is much superior to Autumn. Highly recommended.
- Climbing Rose Marie**—An excellent climber of the popular bush. Free flowering. Highly recommended.
- Climbing Sachengruss**—This variety is a more profuse flower as a climber than a bush, as described on page 37.
- Climbing Shot Silk**—Very popular variety which lives up to all claims. Highly recommended.
- Climbing Sunny South**—A most desirable Rose, and a most vigorous climber. Described in the bush section on page 38.
- Climbing Talisman**—A climbing sport of the very popular dwarf variety, producing flowers identical to the parent in every respect. Good vigorous growth.
- Climbing W. A. Richardson**—This is easily one of the best sellers we grow.
- Climbing White Maman Cochet**—One of the best creams available. The blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The Pink and White Maman Cochets are two varieties that no garden can afford to be without.

Rambling Roses



It is impossible for us to state just what height these Rambling Roses do grow, except that they grow vigorously, putting out many lateral shoots.

These are very upright in growth, and in most cases are very free bloomers; they are indispensable for growing over sheds, against stumps, etc.

Price, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen (unless otherwise marked).

- American Pillar**—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye; are two inches across, and produced in large clusters.
- Crimson Rambler**—Bright scarlet, double flowers, produced in clusters. Thick glossy foliage, very attractive.
- Dorothy Perkins**—Rich soft Rose. Produced in large clusters. Vigorous grower.
- Esleas Golden Rambler**—Clusters of bright yellow flowers, coupled with strong vigorous habit. makes this Rambler one of the best in existence.
- Hiawatha**—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers, colour deep crimson, shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers.

Polyanthus Roses and Miniatures

- Cecil Brunner**—Clusters of miniature pink flowers of perfect shape and form. Growth exceedingly vigorous.
- Fireball**—Reddish copper double flowers, clusters.
- Goldlachs or Golden Salmon**—Clusters of single flowers. Good growth.
- Gloria Mundii**—Double flowering Goldlachs.
- George Elgar**—Clusters of yellow flowers of perfect miniature Hybrid Tea form.
- Lady Reading**—Clusters of bright pink double flowers.
- Rufus**—Clusters of dark red single flowers.
- Tip Top**—Variegated clusters of miniature flowers shading from yellow to pink and red.

Climbing Roses produce an Abundance of Blooms

Last Season's Rose Novelties



These varieties, offered by us last season, were met with general approval; in fact, sales greatly exceeded output and we were unable to fulfil orders later in the season. We offer these roses again this year, and urge you to try them and report to us your results. 2/6 each, 24/- doz.

Elite, H.T. (Tantau)—A variety which is an advance H. Hoover. Glowing rose with orange shading, richer in colour than President H. Hoover. Flowers, which are carried singly, are double, very well formed, and have a magnificent fragrance. A splendid variety for the garden or cutting. Cross between Chas. P. Kilham and President H. Hoover.

Signora Piero Puricelli, H.T. (Aicardi)—Brownish orange bud, opening to a mixture of yellow and salmon. Fragrant, double blooms, freely produced on vigorous plants.

Climbing Golden Dawn, H.T. (Knight)—A very strong climbing sport of this most popular Australian rose. It is a most valuable addition to the climbing section, the growth being very vigorous and exceptionally well foliated, and it gives a number of flushes of blooms throughout the year. Colour: Rich sunflower yellow.

Madge Whipp, H.T. (Bees)—A big, red, fragrant rose, a novelty which will make instant appeal. Glowing crimson and fiery scarlet enter into the colour make-up. The blooms are large, with robust petals of velvety texture, and borne on unusually stout stems. Growth is vigorous, and foliage rich olive green; disease resistant. The fragrance is that of the true rose. Award of Merit, N.R.S.

McGredy's Orange, H.T. (McGredy)—An outstanding novelty of superb colouring. The inside and base of petals are deep Indian yellow without shading, outside bright orange, flushed salmon. The medium-sized flowers are full, with high, pointed centre, opening perfectly on the plant and when cut; tea perfume. The growth is vigorous, free and erect; disease resistant, Certificate of Merit, N.R.S. Fifteen to twenty petals. "Trigo" type of colour and "Mrs. Sam McGredy" type of growth. A very showy decorative.

Faience, H.T. (Van Rossem)—Habit as Charles P. Kilham, but stronger, with clear, green, healthy, leathery foliage. It is continuous flowering. The flowers have a wonderful mixed colour of peach and apricot. The reverse of the petals is pure yellow, and this contrast of colours gives a great attraction to the well-formed bud and the half-opened flowers. When expanded, the large, full flowers shade off to a most mixed colour of peach and apricot. Gold Medal Saverne. First-class Certificate R.H.S. Forty petals. A very pretty, nice-pointed bud. Promises to be a very good general purpose decorative variety.

Golden Druschki, H.P. (Lambert)—Growth very strong, upright; wood thorny. Leaves large, healthy, mildew-proof, dark glossy green. Flowers very large, full, perfectly shaped, clear golden yellow. Long buds on strong straight stems; hardy. A rose of true Druschki type and an entirely new break in this class. Excellent for exhibition, garden or cutting.

King George's Memorial, H.T. (Bohm)—Strong, vigorous growth, dark crimson colour, with dark velvety-purple shading. Exhibition quality; very large, full and strongly scented. Gold Medal, France.

Sweetness, H.T. (Dickson)—Apricot on a light buttercup yellow ground, washed and shaded light rose cerise, with a deep amber base. As it develops the colour becomes maize yellow, washed with pale rose. Bud is very long and pointed; flower large, full and of perfect spiral form, with deep, wide, beautifully reflexed petals. The fragrance, as the name suggests, is truly delightful. Of very strong bushy growth, carrying its blooms erect on long, graceful stems. Handsome, large, bright glossy green foliage. It is impossible to imagine anything more lovely than this exquisite flower. For sheer beauty and quality it is unequalled, and must appeal to all connoisseurs. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

Silver Jubilee, H.T. (Dickson)—Light golden yellow, with chrome base and canary edge. The first blooms are really enormous, very full and of great quality, always developing well. The flowers produced in the second crop are smaller, but of richer colouring, being shaded with light rose. The growth is strong, vigorous and hardy, resulting in a very satisfactory bush, producing a profusion of bloom. All keen growers of exhibition blooms will want this grand rose, particularly as its usefulness is not confined to the show bench. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S. Gold Medal, S.N.R.S.

Rex Anderson, H.T. (McGredy)—This variety can be best described as a pale lemon yellow, shaded gold at the base of the petals. The enormous blooms are full and of perfect form, and carried on long, stiff stems. It has a pleasing perfume. The habit of growth is exceptionally free and vigorous, and the abundant grey-green foliage, combined with the dark red wood, sets off the flowers to perfection. This variety is absolutely disease resistant, and will grow where many other roses will fail. Ideal for garden and exhibition purposes. First-class Trial Ground Certificate of Merit, N.R.S.

Roses bloom **Continuously** right the Year Through

Novelties in Roses for 1940

New Varieties from all over the World

Price, 4/- each

Dickenson's Perfection—Large, shrimp pink blooms overlaid with orange. The flowers open rather flat, but it should prove a good garden sort.

Eulalia—A mixture of pink and yellow; long pointed bud; glossy green foliage, mildew-resistant. Good growth. Recommended.

Ville de Saverne—Vermilion red shaded velvety maroon and yellow. This variety has all the good qualities of Heinrich Wendland, and is extremely promising and attractive.

Walter Bentley—A most striking rose of vivid colouring, fine form and great size. This variety produces the largest blooms of any rose we know, of coppery-orange, a glorified and intensified Mrs. Sam McGredy. The flowers are of exhibition standard and are carried on strong, upright stems. The foliage and wood is red, shaded dark green.

Wilhelm Breder (Pern.)—Glowing coppery orange, varies to pale yellow. A glorious colour when good.

SOW MORE

SWEET
PEAS!

AND USE
THESE
EXCELLENT
STRAINS

DAWSON'S CHOICE SWEET PEA COLLECTION

From all the Sweet Peas that we grow, we have selected ten of the most outstanding different coloured and named varieties, which are extra long stemmed and most valuable for exhibition or general garden display.

There are twelve seeds of each of the ten varieties and the collection complete is 2/6.

THIS 2/6 COLLECTION IS MARVELLOUS VALUE!

Ordinary Mixtures that we also recommend: SWEET PEAS, Spencer Winter Flowering Mixture, packed in liberally filled packets, at 3d., 6d. and 1/- each.



SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

SPRING'S GOLDEN GLORY.

Just look ahead and visualise how your garden can look in early Springtime if you plant Bulbs now. Undoubtedly, Bulbs are one of the most satisfactory items of all flowering plants for both bedding and pot-culture.

Some varieties will do better in the cooler parts of the State, naturally, but ALL varieties sold by DAWSONS are absolutely acclimatised, properly cured, and in a sound condition for planting. Provided a suitable position is chosen, every bulb will produce good flowers.

Remember that it is not always the largest bulbs that give the best flowers. The proper drying and curing are the most essential points. In the case of bulbs such as Ranunculus and Anemones, the selection of the strain is the first consideration. We have taken great pains with these matters, and feel sure you will be highly pleased with results from DAWSONS Bulbs.

POT CULTURE.

Old pots are to be preferred. If only new pots are available, they must be soaked in water for at least 14 days before using (to take out the acid in the pot.) This, of course, does not apply to glazed bowls or pots.

The following are the best varieties of Bulbs for pot-culture, growing in bowls or window-boxes:

DAFFODILS	(3 to 5)
TULIPS	(3 to 5)
FREESIAS	(6)
HYACINTHS	(1)
LACHENALIA	(6)
MUSCARIA	(6)
NERINE	(1)

The numbers in brackets represent the quantity for each pot (based on 5-inch pot.)

HOW TO PLANT.

With the smaller kinds of Bulbs, such as Anemones, Ranunculus, Ixias, Freesias, etc., a good general rule is to plant the Bulb the depth of the Bulb below the surface of the soil, i.e. if the Bulb is one-inch deep it should be covered to the depth of one-inch.

In the case of the larger Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Gladioli, Tulips, etc., these should be planted a little deeper. If the Bulb is, say, 2 inches in diameter, it should be planted, approximately 3 inches deep.

Where used for massed bedding plant Bulbs of the Anemone and Ranunculus type about 6 inches apart each way; the same distance apart where used for borders.

For Bulbs such as Daffodils, Jonquils, etc., a good method is to plant in clumps. About five in a clump gives a very effective result.

ANEMONES. "St. Brigid." These are grown from the very best Irish strain, and give a very high percentage of doubles. The colours are wonderful. They succeed best in a very firm soil, so if your soil is light, we advise firming it by treading. They like to strike in hard soil. 1/- doz.; 3/- for 50; 5/- for 100. Scarlet Emperor, 2/6 doz.; Blue Bonnet, 2/6 doz.

DAFFODILS. These are best planted in clumps, and we are supplying a very fine mixture of all varieties, also some of the very best named varieties, such as "King Alfred," "Emperor," "Lord Roberts," etc.

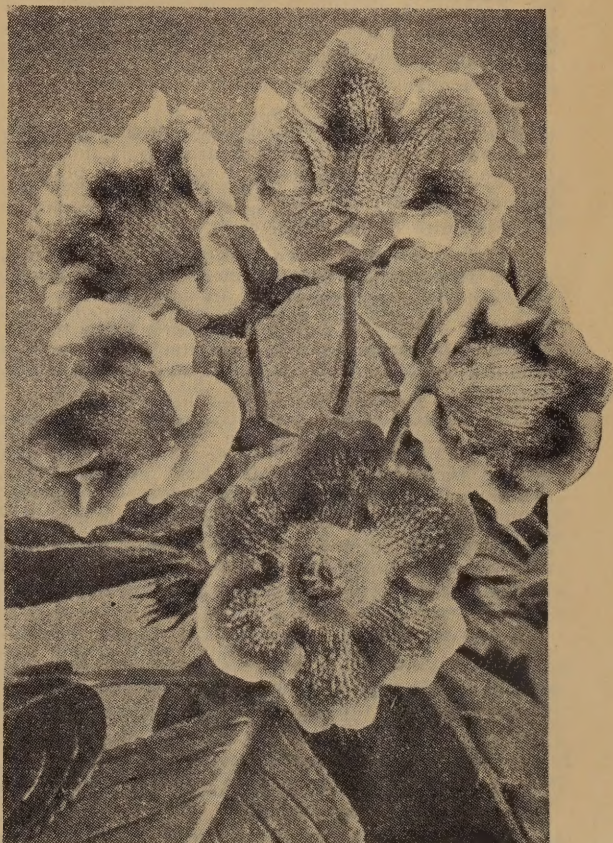
Plant by themselves if possible, and 4 or 5 inches deep, giving them a morning sun aspect. Avoid placing animal manure around Daffodil Bulbs. Good soil, of course, gives better results. Virgin soil (limed) is bad for results, as is a soil which has been enriched for a previous crop.

Some super-phosphate and potash may be mixed in a poor soil—that is all. Dig deeply and break the soil well—Daffodils root deeply. "Lord Roberts," 9d. each; "Emperor," 3d. each; "King Alfred," 6d. each; "Princes," 1/6 dozen.

FREESIAS. No garden should be without these sweetly scented flowers. They are very easily grown and flower profusely the first year of planting. We have the well-known Refracta Alba or Cream, and the Mixed Rainbow Hybrids, highly suitable for massing. They also make a delightful border. Best Mixture 1/6 dozen.

GLADIOLI (available late in March). These also are best planted in clumps. We do not recommend placing manure under the Bulbs, as it has a tendency to affect them with rust and as they are up a few inches give them a good top-dressing of old rotted cow manure. Stake well, and success is assured. See Gladiolus Cultural Notes.

HYACINTHS. These do exceptionally well in pots or bowls containing Bulb Fibre (see end of this list). Otherwise they should be planted in well-drained soil, surrounded by a handful of charcoal. 1/- each.



GLOXINIAS (2/- each)

Bulbs are Invaluable for Window Boxes

HYACINTHS GROWN IN WATER. Where proper Hyacinth glasses are not obtainable, they may be grown in glass jam jars, so long as there is sufficient rim room to hold the Bulbs in position. The jars (or Hyacinth glasses) should be filled with water to the base of the Bulb, placing a couple of knobs of charcoal in the water. They should then be placed in a dark cupboard until the roots reach almost to the bottom of the glass. This prevents them from growing their spikes before they root. If they do this, the flowers will not properly expand. 1/- each.

IRIS. There are very many varieties of these beautiful flowering Bulbs, but the ones we recommend are Dutch and Spanish. We have noticed imported Bulbs of this line. You can easily tell them, as they are showing their foliage, but they are never a success. All Dawsons Bulbs are thoroughly acclimatised, and you will have no trouble with them. They require only light, well-worked garden soil in full sunshine. Dutch, 2/6 dozen; Spanish, 1/6 dozen.

IXIAS. Could be likened to a Miniature Gladioli. They need little attention, and if "naturalised" on a rough bit of land or grassy slope, they make a bright patch for Springtime. The colours are very beautiful, and they are mainly used for cut flowers. 1/- dozen.

LILIUM. Available from April onwards. Follow instructions with regard to the size of the Bulb, keep them well staked, and they will return you 100 per cent.

LACHENALIA (Soldier Flowers). These are becoming more popular every year. Any soil grows them, but if it is finely worked and a little old manure and bone dust is incorporated in the soil under the Bulbs, they will do better. They are very valuable for potting or window-boxing, and they make a gay border display. Mixed, 3/- doz.

MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinth). Undoubtedly the name is very true, as the flower itself represents a miniature bunch of grapes. There are several varieties, but the one we stock is "Heavenly Blue," one of the best. Plant 1 inch deep and 1½ inches apart for borders. 1/6 dozen.

NERINE (Japanese Spider Lily). Very beautiful and uncommon. As it does not like being disturbed, we would hardly guarantee it flowering for the first year, but leave it where it is planted, and it will give you a full show of beauty the next season. A moist, sandy soil with sunny aspects suits it best. 2/- each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS (erroneously called JONQUILLS). They flower profusely in the early Spring. We sell them in a wonderful mixture; also two of the most beautiful named varieties, the "Grand Monarque" (a very large flower, white, with lemon cup), and "Soliel D'or" (Orange Jonquill). They grow in any soil or situation. 2/- dozen.

RANUNCULUS. Our strains of these have been carefully selected. The "Turban" varieties are very beautiful and 90 per cent. double, but not as large as the "Asiaticus" strain. When planting be sure to plant the claws downwards; some will grow if planted otherwise, but there is a tendency for the moisture to lodge in the claws, and a high percentage of the Bulbs will rot. This undoubtedly is the cause of a great many failures with Ranunculus. Special Mixture, 1/- dozen.; 3/- for 50; 5/- for 100.

SNOWFLAKES (erroneously called SNOW-DROPS). These do wonderfully well in our climate, and, although the individual bloom is identical with the true Snowdrop, it is of an entirely different family. The true English Snowdrop thrives only where there are snowfalls. 2/- dozen.

SPARAXIS. Often planted in grass banks and sunny corners with wonderful effect. They need little attention. 1/6 dozen.

TULIPS. The bulbs we offer are thoroughly acclimatised. Every Bulb will bloom the first year, even in Perth, but we cannot guarantee

their reproduction after flowering, except in colder districts, such as Albany, Katanning, etc., but they are well worth planting for the one flowering only. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep in good soil, containing a liberal supply of lime. Keep cold by night-watering.

TUBEROSE. (Available about May). They are very easily grown, and most garden lovers know their wonderful fragrance. A sunny aspect in moist sandy soil are their only requirements. 6d. each.

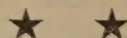
VALLOTA PURPUREA (Scarborough Lily). Another of those Bulbs that do not like being disturbed. When once planted it should be left to cluster for three or four years. They need plenty of water. Most sandy soil preferable. 1/6 each.

BULB FIBRE. We supply a very good compost suitable for growing Bulbs in pots or bowls without drainage. Varieties such as Hyacinth, Freesia, Lachenalia, Daffodil or Muscari, grow excellently in this if placed in a glassed-in porch or verandah 6d. lb.

DAFFODILS

Our 1940 Policy . . . and New Daffodils

It has always been our policy to list the best. Naturally, when we purchase new varieties from catalogue descriptions, we obtain some excellent Daffodils—on the other hand, we find some that do not come up to our standards and are never catalogued. We feel that our high standard in this respect gives us a list that is comparable to a "Daffodil Honour Roll" for every variety we list is a worthy one. Most important of all, we have pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed West Australian representatives for Messrs. West & Fell, who are without doubt the largest growers and most authoritative Daffodil critics in Australia, and the splendid list we are offering for 1940 of outstanding Daffodils is the largest in Australia.



Please note that varieties marked * are available from our store; others we will secure from our principals.

All varieties in this list are approved of by the Daffodil Society of Western Australia.

DAFFODILS . . . from DAWSON'S

Yellow Trumpet Varieties

- *Mortlake**—A Renown seedling, with broad, overlapping perianth, and a beautifully proportioned trumpet; whole flower uniform yellow. 3/6.
- Renown**—A Grant Trumpet variety, with very broad, overlapping, primrose perianth; trumpet deep yellow with open, deeply frilled mouth; a fine back-row flower for early shows. Winner of many prizes in Australia and New Zealand. 2/6.
- Sovereign**—Colour light clear yellow; perianth broad and flat; large flower of good quality. 2/-.
- *Swanley Perfection**—A flower of the largest size. Primrose perianth, broad and flat, with a nicely formed trumpet of deep yellow; a fine exhibition variety. 2/-.
- Warwick**—A King Alfred seedling, with fine bold shapely flowers of a rich, deep, golden yellow, almost a self-colour. 2/6.
- Wattle**—An early flowering variety, of good form and substance; the whole flower a clean lemon self. 4/-.
- *Yukon**—An immense flower of great quality, deep gold throughout, wide perianth, and splendid long trumpet. 2/6.
- Albert**—Very large yellow trumpet of good form. 1/6.
- Beau Ideal**—A very beautiful and refined variety; perianth and trumpet uniform clear yellow; flower of elegant form and finish. 1/6.
- Goldbeater**—A bold flower, of intense orange gold throughout. 2/-.
- Lieut. Sorby**—An early flowering variety of good form and quality. 2/-.
- Michael**—One of the most beautiful and refined of Giant Yellow Trumpet Daffodils, perianth soft yellow; broad, slightly campanulate and of great substance; trumpet full soft yellow of King Alfred form, of solid texture. 1/-.
- *Toreador**—A good exhibition variety, with sulphur-yellow perianth; trumpet of fine form. A nice compact flower, splendid constitution, good increaser. 1/-.

White Trumpet Varieties

- Beersheba**—This is a real advance in white trumpets, and is built on somewhat new lines. Trumpet long and slightly funnel-shaped; segments long and slightly pointed. The stalk is longer than most of the pure white daffodils. A very distinct and beautiful flower. 5/-.
- Eskimo**—A very well-formed flower of great substance and very lasting; broad perianth, standing at right angles to the open mouthed trumpet, which is pale primrose on first opening, the whole flower soon fading to an intensely pure white. Very vigorous and free-flowering. 2/6.
- Everest**—The flower is pure white throughout and is of fine waxy texture, having broad, well-formed perianth, standing at right angles to the trumpet, which is beautifully finished with a neat flange at the brim. 3/6.
- Kantara**—The largest White Trumpet yet seen; an immense and magnificent flower, with massive perianth of great breadth, and grand, wide-mouthed trumpet; pure white throughout, of thickest substance and marble like texture. 5/-.
- Phantasy**—Probably the most refined and whitest trumpet yet raised. This is an extra good flower in all respects. 2/-.

Sonora—An early flowering White Trumpet, of good form and refinement. 2/-.

Haydee—An early flower of uniform colour and good quality; broad perianth, and well proportioned trumpet. 1/6.

Bi-Colour Trumpet Daffodils

- Cora**—A very fine variety, with good, broad, white perianth and large, well-formed yellow trumpet; good show flower; early to mid-season. 1/6.
- Southern Queen**—A flower of fine form and substance; good, firm, white perianth; neat, well-finished trumpet; colour creamy yellow. Best Bi-colour Trumpet, Ballarat, 1930; best Bi-colour Trumpet, Melbourne, 1932. 1/6.
- Althea**—A very beautiful variety, with pure white perianth, and cream trumpet which passes off almost white; flower of good substance and smoothness. 2/-.
- Bi-Colour King**—One of the best Trumpets raised by the late L. Buckland. 4/-.
- Conqueror**—A fine flower, having large, rounded overlapping petals and a pale lemon trumpet. 2/6.
- Halfa**—A beautiful flower of good quality with a broad, flat, even, overlapping, white perianth. It has soft yellow trumpet, with an evenly flanged brim; early, and good increaser. 3/-.
- Moirs O'Neill**—It is a large flower, over 4 inches in diameter, with a broad, overlapping, white perianth composed of beautiful large shovel-pointed segments of wonderful symmetry. 2/6.
- The Don**—A very distinct flower of beautiful proportion; a very fine clean-cut flower. 2/6.

Narcissus Incomparabilis

- Bobby Bell**—A bi-colour variety of good size, and exquisite quality. The petals are smooth, broad, and well formed, opening cream, and paling quickly to white. 1/6.
- Carlton**—A flower of immense size, with broad, overlapping, flat perianth, with large expanded cup nicely frilled at the mouth; colour is clear soft yellow. 3/6.
- Crusader**—A very large flower, with good white perianth and large open crown, margined orange red; mid-season, and a good show flower. 2/6.
- Damson**—A flower of attractive form, tall and somewhat drooping, and most brilliantly coloured, having pale yellow perianth and a long cup of such dark and intense solid red that it recalls the deep-coloured bell of a Fuchsia bloom. 5/-.
- Flitter**—Very large cup, red; a great flower for decorative purposes, and often up to show form. 2/6.
- Fortune**—Undoubtedly this is the most wonderful flower of recent introduction. A Giant Incomp. of largest size, perfect form, and gorgeous colour, borne on a 2ft. stem; grand, flat, overlapping perianth of great substance and clear, deep, lemon gold colour, with very large and long, bold crown of wonderful glowing coppery red-orange; vigorous and good doer. 17/6.
- Havelock**—One of the finest Incomp. yet seen out; broad, overlapping segments of pale yellow; cup deeper yellow; tall and vigorous. 3/6.

DAFFODILS . . . from DAWSON'S

John Evelyn—A splendid large flower, with broad overlapping white perianth and a very large, almost flat, beautifully frilled crown of soft pinkish apricot. 4/-.

Killigrew—A flower of wonderful quality and perfect show form; quite the finest of its class; bright yellow perianth, and a large bright orange-red cup. 5/-.

Merkara—Yellow perianth; large, expanded cup of orange-scarlet. 3/6.

Militant—A very large, yellow Incomp., with splendid perianth and open, red cup; the best red and yellow; early, and a strong grower. 2/-.

***Nillumbik**—Broad, creamy white perianth, with large, expanded orange cup. Best Incomp. R.H.S., Melbourne, 1927 and 1930.

Nissa—This flower is of faultless show form, superb quality and great substance; perfectly smooth and even rounded overlapping pure white perianth, and large smoothly finished bright clear lemon crown. 2/6.

Puzzle—Very large, pale yellow, broad perianth; large, expanded cup of richest, fiery orange-red. 2/6.

***Scarlet Queen**—One of the most brilliant coloured Incomp., with broad, yellow perianth and large, expanded cup about 2 inches across, with half-inch margin of the deepest red. A.M., Ballarat Show, 1928. Best Incomp., 2A., R.H.S., Melbourne, 1931. 3/-.

***Telopea**—A very beautiful variety, with flat, creamy white perianth of good substance, and large open crown of bright orange-scarlet, shading to gold at the base; early to mid-season; a reliable variety for exhibition. 2/6.

Torrid—A wonderful giant flower; yellow perianth of good substance; large expanding cup of solid deep fiery red, of fierce intensity. 5/-.

Gloriana—A large Incomp., with yellow perianth and glowing red cup. 1/6.

Temberlane—A giant yellow Incomp., of great height and robust constitution; very large, thick, overlapping segments of a pleasing shade of primrose yellow. 1/-.

Warliana—An immense Bi-colour Incomp., and a very fine flower. 2/-.

Barrii

Red Mecaw—Widely expanded flat saucer eye of orange scarlet. The broad white petals form a solid round back to this remarkable flower. 2/-.

Carminowe—A very striking Barrii, with broad, flat, snow-white perianth and a large, flat, crimson eye. 5/-.

Firetail—The finest red-crowned Barrii in existence. A large flower, having smooth overlapping, primrose perianth, and a solid eye of a deep rich red, which does not burn. 2/6.

Margaret Mann—A very circular flower, well overlapping snowy white perianth, with an intense fiery-red cup; a grand show flower. Mid-season. 2/6.

Sir Guyan—A flower of the finest quality; very large, broad perianth of great substance, opening pale yellow, changing to ivory white; cup pleated, of clear yellow; a long-lasting flower, with tall, strong stem. 1/6.

Narcissus Leedsii

El Jourdan—A Leedsii of unusual colouring, with green base to cup, with lightly coloured margin. F.C.C. 2/6.

Grayling—A most distinct Leedsii, of largest size; the perianth is very broad and much overlapping, of great substance, standing at right angles to the rather narrow and fluted pale primrose cup. 7/6.

Mary Blewitt—A flower of the finest quality; broad white perianth of fine substance; lemon crown of large size; beautifully frilled. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Phyllida—A large flower of great substance; perianth pure white; cup fading to creamy white. 2/-.

Silver Dawn—A very beautiful and refined flower; with broad, white perianth and pale citron cup, fading to white; one of the best for exhibition. 1/6.

Tenedos—A marvellous giant Leedsii of great substance; flowers over 5 inches in diameter. 3/6.

Tunis—A large flower, of distinct character and great lasting quality; broad waver white perianth, and a large bold ivory crown with flanged brim, with a remarkable flush of pale coppery gold at the edge; strong grower. F.C.C. Wisley, 1936. 3/6.

White Nile—Purest white, well formed, even, overlapping perianth, 4 inches across; good flower. 2/6.

Exquisite—A very fine Leedsii with distinct pink colouring in the cup, and a strong grower. 1/-.

Moonstone—A very distinct variety, with long pointed petals and large globular cup, which goes white with age. 1/-.

Jonquil Hybrid

Buttercup—A very remarkable Campernelle Hybrid; of large size and a uniform rich deep yellow. 1/-.

Golden Goblet—Broad, overlapping perianth of extraordinary substance, and expanded trumpet, beautifully flanged at mouth; the whole flower is deepest golden yellow. 3/6.

Narcissus Poetaz

Medusa—A very beautiful flower, with flat, pure white perianth, of splendid substance, and a large, expanded cup of intense orange-scarlet. 1/6.

Narcissus Poeticus

Horace—Overlapping, rounded perianth, with flat and entirely scarlet crown; highly recommended. 6d.

Doubles

Inglescombe—A very large, full, double flower of a butterfly primrose yellow, which opens well and has better substance and stronger stem than most doubles. 1/-.

Other excellent varieties in stock

Golden City—Excellent rich golden yellow; tall plant, strong stem; unsurpassed. 1/6.

Fantin Latour—Great sized flower; perianth lemon-yellow; trumpet golden yellow. 3/6.

Australian Gold—Large trumpet, clear yellow; perianth elegantly twisted. 1/-.

Ophelia—A fine variety; large trumpet, with frilled mouth. 1/-.

Lord Roberts—Flowers very large, with massive perianth and noble trumpet. 1/-.

King Alfred—The most popular daffodil in Western Australia to date. Very reliable. 6d.

Latest Creations and
Older Varieties
of Merit

GLADIOLUS

for 1940



In this, our Gladiolus Section, you have our assurance that you are selecting for purchase excellent corms, true to name, young, plump, healthy, and full of vitality, grown under personal supervision and thoroughly acclimatised. We have given this wonder flower our constant and earnest attention these last few years, and have built up a magnificent stock of hills-grown corms, which you will find to be priced at the lowest fair market value. We have discontinued growing the older varieties whose merits are of the past, and have listed for you varieties that have justly become world-famous; varieties that, with our experience, we can thoroughly recommend, and varieties that we feel sure you would ultimately select for yourself after a costly experiment. The Gladiolus today is one of the most popular of flowers grown; it has wonderful colour appeal; great value as a cut flower for home decoration, and given good corms and ordinary common-sense attention, no flower can equal it for hardiness and the regular production of beautiful flowers. One of the amazing things about Gladiolus as a cut flower is the fact that the spikes may be cut when the very first bud is open, taken into the house where it will go right on with its schedule of blooming as though left on the plant in the garden. Thus the cream of the garden can be transferred to the dining room table; to the sick room; or to decorate the whole house. It is quite usual to have these cut spikes in bloom ten days or so indoors; all they ask is water, light and air. Few flowers are so welcome in the sick room, for it is a never-ending job for the sick or convalescent to watch the buds unfold from day to day, and having no odour or fragrance, they can be enjoyed by many who could not endure other flowers.

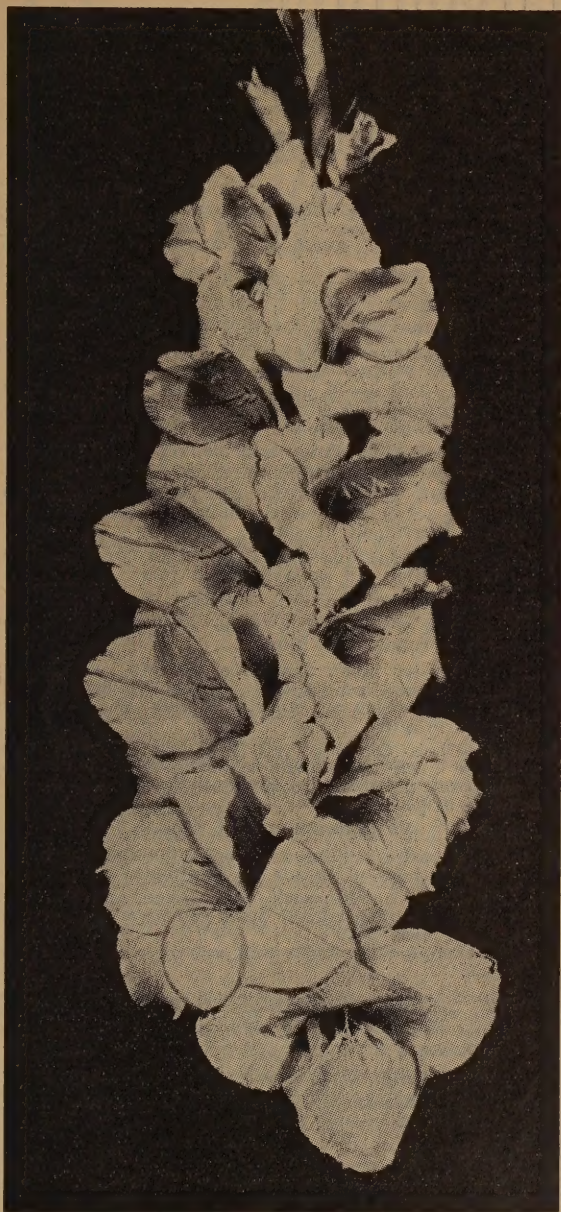
- A. H. Woodful**—A pale mauve with violet red blotch. Has very good form, opening well-formed flowers at once. A great favourite. 6d.
- Allemania**—Bright blood red. A strong growing variety carrying very large florets and somewhat similar to the famous Commander Koehl but flowering earlier. 6d.
- Arabella**—Glossy, dark red, almost black; very large florets, and many open. 6d.
- Autumn Glory**—Mixture of bright autumn tints. 6d.
- Ave Maria**—A beautiful light blue with small purple blotches. A good grower, tall straight spike, well spaced, early. One of the finest of the "blue" type. No garden can afford to be without this. 6d.
- Bagdad**—A very beautiful smoky old rose. Lower petals lighten to pale yellow; very prettily veined with light red in the throat. Exceedingly vigorous grower. Long spike with large florets. 6d.
- Betty Nuthall**—Light orange pink with a golden throat. Grows a fine tall spike with many flowers open. Will not bend or crook on the hottest day. One of the loveliest. Probably more in demand than any other except perhaps Picardy. Can thoroughly recommend. 6d.
- Bleeding Heart**—Very light pink with a vivid scarlet blotch. A very fine and striking variety. 6d.
- Blue Admiral**—Deep violet blue. Long spike with large florets. Fine vigorous grower. 6d.
- Bill Sowden**—Deep blood-red generally flaked darker. Immense and massive and an easy grower. For the garden we consider it one of the very best if grown in warm weather. 6d.
- Chas. Dickens**—A clear purple with darker blotch. Very tall strong grower with long spike of bloom. The most popular in just this shade. 6d.
- Chasseur**—A bold crimson blotch, set on a rosy salmon ground colour, gives a very striking effect to the extra large flowers, eight to ten of which are well placed on a tall spike. The showiness of this variety is also enhanced by the vivid crimson stripes which appear on the outer portion. 6d.

- Charlemange**—Deep rose, blotch of cream dotted ruby. 6d.
- Coimba**—Soft salmon pink, carmine and yellow marks in throat. 6d.
- Copperfield**—Blends coppery, bronze red. 6d.
- Corangomite**—Bright coral rose, faint buff and yellow shadings in throat. 6d.
- Commander Koehl**—Bright blood-red self colour. Tall, strong grower reproducing a wonderful spike of extra large well opened flowers. One of the best reds in existence at this price every gardener should grow a dozen en masse. 6d.
- D. A. Hay**—Rich pink with cream throat. Tall healthy grower, producing long attractive spikes. A good variety for any purpose. 6d.
- Debonair**—La France pink with light throat. Good grower and has extra long spikes. Florets a little small but colour very attractive. Excellent cut flower. 6d.
- Dr. Moody**—Light lavender. Fine and large with perfect placement. Eight to ten open. 6d.
- Dr. Bennett**—Bright scarlet, white line. 6d.
- Duna**—Soft light pinky buff, a beautiful shade, 6 to 7 open. 6d.
- Edith Robson**—Salmon pink with a yellow blotch, centred crimson. 6d.
- Esme Desailly**—Salmon pink shade of uncommon creamy hue with carmine lines and shading. One of our favourites. A wonderful grower and produces exhibition spikes. 6d.
- Euides**—Ivory white, cream centre flushed lilac pink. 9d.
- Evadne**—Very strong growing variety of orange salmon with a centre of orange, crimson and yellow. 6d.
- Falcon**—Brilliant orange, cream centre powdered crimson. 9d.
- Fata Morgana**—Peach-blossom shading to amber-yellow in the throat, a wonderful colour combination of unusual delicacy. Good sized, very regularly formed florets of good substance are carried on tall, straight, graceful erect stems. Everyone admires it. 6d.
- F. J. Cullen**—Orange slightly smoked creamy yellow blotch. 6d.
- Fortuna**—Light yellow, often specimen winner. 6d.
- Frisled Champion**—Ruffled scarlet red, dark blotch. 9d.

Gladiolus last Better When Cut than all other flowers

- Gate of Heaven**—Pure, rich deep yellow. It is a fine grower and has size, placement and substance and generally appears to be one of the best yellows. 6d.
- Gertrude Swenson**—Tall, mauve, with white blotch, 10 to 12 florets open. 9d.
- Gertrude Grey**—Satin grey, cream marks. 6d.
- Giant Nymph**—La France pink cream blotch. 6d.
- Isola Bella**—Soft lilac hue. Wide open florets of good substance, well placed on a tall strong spike. Strong healthy grower. 6d.
- Jersey Cream**—Pure Cream. 6d.
- J. S. Bach**—Orange salmon. 9d.
- Jessie**—Light rose with large white blotch and regular darkrose, flakings round edge of florets. A clean looking flower—one of the best. 6d.
- Jonkeer Van Tets**—Pure white. Good grower with wide open florets. 6d.
- King Coyle**—Purple, white marks. 6d.
- Laidley**—Fresh light pink flushed with deeper pink shades. This is a beautiful gladioli and a favourite with everyone. 6d.
- Lavender Delight**—A beautiful decorative variety, pure deep lavender white contrasting blotch. 4d.
- Libelle (Pfitzer)**—A nice blue novelty of heliotrope shade, an improvement on the famous gladioli Mrs. Van Konynenburg. The blooms are well laced and of good substance. Outstanding variety with its fine spike of flowers. 6d.
- Lucifer**—Bright orange, amaranth crimson blotch. 6d.
- Madame M. Sulley**—White with prominent crimson blotch. Still a great favourite. 6d.
- Mammoth White**—A very large pure white. 6d.
- Maunga**—Magnificent pure white, opening up to 8 enormous florets at a time. Most healthy and vigorous. Winner of many championships. 6d.
- Maid of Orleans**—Milky white with cream shading in throat. The florets are wide open and well placed. 6d.
- Margaret Fulton**—Clear, rich, soft, dark salmon of a distinct shade which is different from the colour of any other variety. Florets of heavy substance. Vigorous grower and we thoroughly recommend it. 6d.
- Margaret Price**—Bright cerise pink, creamy blotch, A. M. Ballarat. The first West Australian origination to receive any award of merit. 9d.
- Marmora**—Lavender grey with petunia coloured blotch. A favourite with everyone. 6d.
- Makenu**—Wide open ruffled orange red, crimson blotch. 6d.
- Maxwelton**—Tall growing, rose pink type, like Picardy; large florets. 9d.
- Mrs. Anna Pfitzer (Pfitzer)**—Large, ruffled blossoms of delicate creamy white, with greenish buds; very attractive colour. Long spike, 12 open at one time, and of good substance. Excellent in every way, and a grand show variety. 6d.
- Millie Parkes**—Pink with large yellow blotch—a bigger D. A. Hay. 9d.
- Mildred Louise**—Pure deep salmon pink or strawberry pink. A wonderful cut flower, it is a beautiful colour and a fine grower. 6d.
- Milford**—Delicate shade of light blue—a beautiful clear colour. Long spike opening 8 or 9 florets. Recommend. 6d.
- Minuet**—Clear light pinkish lavender. A Glad of great refinement and character. 6d.
- Mother Machree**—Grey smoky lavender overlaid towards the edges with salmon. The colour is difficult to describe, but it is very beautiful. 6d.
- Mrs. Wade**—A N.Z. yellow that makes a long spike, often over 20 buds. 9d.
- Mrs. Leon Douglas**—Begonia rose, striped with flame and scarlet. An immense grower. 6d.
- Mrs. S. A. Errey**—Brilliant orange with orange crimson shading in the centre. Fine vigorous growers and have probably won more prizes than any other variety. 6d.
- Netherland Prince**—Tall salmon, small white blotch, large florets, 6 to 7 out. 6d.
- Our Selection**—Salmon red and flecked with deeper shade often marked with slate flakings, lower petals carry a blotch of cerise bordered with cream. Long spikes carry large blooms with many open. Placement all that could be desired. 6d.
- Orlando**—Rosy salmon centre, marked crimson and yellow. 6d.
- Pelegrina**—A pure dark violet blue, the two lower petals somewhat darker; this colour has not previously appeared. An outstanding variety. 6d.
- Pfitzer's Triumph**—Brilliant salmon with cherry red blotch. A leading exhibition variety. 6d.
- Philip Breitermeyer**—Lavender rose, slight marks lower petals. 4d.
- Pink Supreme**—Rose pink, greyish marks on lower petals; a very long spike. 6d.
- Picardy**—A beautiful soft shrimp pink, with a blotch of light flesh pink shading to shrimp pink at the edges. A slight feathering of begonia rose. The colour is rich in appeal and quality. It has many florets open on a fine long spike and grows amazingly. The most popular Gladiolus in the world, and deservedly so. 6d.
- Rapture**—Very pale red streaked with geranium pink with a broad throat blotch of very pale yellow. Tall, vigorous grower and a fine cut flower. Very lovely. 6d.
- Red Gauntlet**—A very bright flower, cochineal carmine, white blotch. 6d.
- Red Glory**—Ruffled deep crimson, a sport of Purple Glory. 6d.
- Red Lory**—Carmine rose with purplered blotch; has wonderfully strong growth, with long spikes and many open florets. 6d.
- Rosalie (A. A. Burgess)**—The colour of this splendid variety is centre of cream, bordered wine red, faint carmine markings in throat. A conspicuous flower in late autumn. Ten large blooms open at once on a strong, vigorous spike. Award of Merit, Burnley Test Gardens. 6d.
- Rangitata**—Mid-scarlet vermillion; throat blotch of deep vermillion. Very strong spike, opening ten well-placed florets at a time. 6d.
- Rangitira**—Long spike vermillion with plum blotch. 9d.
- Rudolf Serkin**—Dark pansy blue, a strong shade which does not fade in the sun. A deeper coloured Pelegrina. 6d.
- Salbach's Orchid**—Lavender pink with centre of floret cream dusted with rose. Of wonderful healthy growth with large wide open florets of splendid texture and placement. In every respect an exceptionally wonderful Glad. We specially recommend. 6d.
- Smiling Maestro**—A large spike and florets of salmon rose. 6d.
- Rosmarie Pfitzer**—Lovely creamy white touched with pink. Slightly ruffled florets. Makes a wonderful spike. 6d.
- Schwaben Girl**—Almost a pure colour of La France pink. 6d.
- Seestern**—Light salmon pink, orange scarlet blotch, feathered yellow. 6d.
- Sonatine**—Atlas rose with small cherry red blotches. Lovely sheen. Fine grower with large wide open florets. Delightful. 6d.
- Southport**—A self pink of immense size. Can produce a wonderful exhibition spike. 6d.
- Star of Bethlehem**—Pure white with tinge of cream on the lower petals. Easily the best white and ranks with the best of all colours. Has wide open round florets with many open. An exceptionally fine grower and appears to be faultless for either exhibition or cut flowers. 6d.

Write for our Special List of Gladiolus Novelties



PICARDY

Takina—Rosaline purple, lightly flaked a deeper shade; of enormous size, with up to 8 open florets. Truly a wonderful variety for an exhibition flower. 6d.

Tasman—Geranium pink, cream blotch, pencilled crimson. 6d.

3LO—Rose slightly flecked deeper. An exhibition variety of excellent quality and of attractive and unusual colouring. 6d.

The Moor—Deep rose red. Slightly ruffled. A beautiful variety and can be grown wonderfully well. 6d.

Toa—Massive rosy salmon, darker blotch. 6d.

Tobersun—Large, clear yellow. Tall, strong grower. 6d.

Tunia's Blue—Violet blue large florets. 9d.

Vagabond Prince—Garnet brown, with brilliant orange red blotch. 1/-.

Wairau—Pale salmon with orange tint, bordered lavender. Crimson throat. Good. 6d.

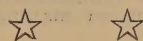
Wolfgang von Goethe—Reddish salmon—an unusual shade. Builds fine large somewhat irregular spike. Easy to grow and worth while. 6d.

Wurtembergia—Scarlet with large cream throat blotch. Placement not of the best but a good variety and it is very vigorous and arresting. 6d.

Yellow Emperor—Clear light yellow. There are not many good yellows but you will like this one. 6d.

Yvorne—Creamy white with small magenta blotch; healthy. 6d.

Zauberflote—Soft peach rose with vivid red blotches which create a beautiful harmonising combination. This variety produces perfectly straight slender spikes carrying large flowers of good substance. We venture the opinion it will become one of the leading cut flower varieties. Very vigorous. In our opinion should be well placed in with the best Glads. 6d.



EXTRA ENERGY

Nowhere are conditions better for growing Gladiolus than at our Forrestfield Nurseries, where our gentle sloping location, adjacent to the hills, gives us the fine drainage that makes firm hardy corms, and our climate adds to your assurance of vigorous stock, and the fact that we have no summer rains matures our corms to perfection.



JUST A FEW PENNIES

An advertisement of a few years ago carried the title "What a lot of difference a few pence make," but in terms of your garden, this statement wouldn't tell half the story. After all, it takes just as much garden space, just as much water, and just as much weeding for you to grow a poor plant as a prize-winner. But those few extra pennies on your original purchase determine whether your garden is one that your neighbours truly envy, or whether it is "just another garden."

The item above, in one of our recent catalogues, brought this comment from one of our customers: "Referring to your heading of page 1, your catalogue, cut out 'No real gardener will begrudge the few extra pence required to secure the seeds of the finest rare strains.' Your prices are **much more reasonable** than I find I have to pay for **inferior** strains." This, we believe, speaks for itself, with no further comment from us.

Dahlias / Chrysanthemums / Fuchsias Violets / Pelargoniums



Dahlias

For many years now we have been paying considerable attention to Dahlias. About the time that the modern stiff-stemmed Dahlia was introduced we foresaw its value as a Summer flower, and decided to concentrate on this type.

Our aim was to supply the pick of Dahlias, and secure them from the world, irrespective of who produced them, and where they came from. In addition, we have raised some notable varieties ourselves; together with some other locally raised good sorts.

We found that this concentration gained general approval, with the result, that to-day we are the largest W.A. growers.

We cannot possibly include our Dahlia List in this general Catalogue, as the newer varieties are only being tried out at the time this goes to press; but for your information, we publish a Special Dahlia Book in August-September, which, not only contains a detailed list, but a host of planting and cultural hints. This publication is much sought after, and as it is entirely free, we recommend that you write for one immediately to enable us to place your name on our mailing list.

Pelargoniums

Like many of the older favourites, Pelargoniums are once again rapidly gaining the admiration of all. Easily grown, they are well suited to either pot or open border decoration. The best sorts only are catalogued. Write for latest list of Old and New Varieties.



DAHLIA BELMONT GLORY

Fuchsias

Fuchsias usually do best in pots or boxes for verandah or shade-house decoration. Grown in good rich soil, they will give an abundance of beautiful blooms during their entire flowering period.

1/- Each.

Varieties marked D. are double; S. are Single.

Avalanche (Henderson's)—D. Tube and sepals, crimson, purple corolla.

Beauty of Exeter—A most striking and effective and semi-double variety, flowers large and bold, a robust grower and very free-flowering.

Black Prince—S. Tube and sepals, bright waxy carmine colour, sepals large and broad.

Creusa—Rich crimson tube and sepals, fine large corolla of a rich dark purple plum colour, shaded crimson at base.

Countess of Hopetoun—D. Very large corolla, pure white, dark red sepals, extra fine.

Duchess of Edinburgh—D. Largest double white.

Frau Emma Topfer—D. Tube and sepals rosy coral corolla, rosy blush.

Fascination—A most charming variety, with long white tube and sepals, which are broad and prettily recurved; single corolla of a lovely shade of pink.

Hector—Dark crimson red tube and sepals, the latter broad and well reflexed, single corolla crimson purple, the base of the petals lit up with bright crimson.

Jubilee—D. Very double, light blue.

Lady Heytesbury—This is a first-class Fuchsia, white tube and sepals with purple corolla.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Flowers very large and double, corolla creamy white, dark red sepals, well reflexed, compact.

Mrs. Marshall—S. Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.

Phenomenal—D. Short tube and reflected sepals rich reddish crimson, enormous corolla, azure violet flaked with red, one of the largest double Fuchsias.

Rose of Castille—S. White sepals, violet corolla.

Viceroy of Canada—D. Large purple corolla, crimson sepals.

Chrysanthemums

Easily grown in deeply trenched well-manured soil. The strong healthy young plants which we supply should be pinched back until the second or third week in January. They should be shaped by tying, and watered often with liquid manure.

Plants Ready from August to December. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen. Our Selection, 6/- per dozen, post free.

Our Illustrated List is ready in August.

Violets

This flower must be admitted a general favourite, and the fine varieties introduced during the past few years have a tendency to make it even more popular. They prefer a moist situation, and should be well mulched.

Prince of Wales—Probably the most popular; single and very fragrant. 1/- per dozen.

Princess of Wales.—Single, deep blue, scented 1/- doz.

Shrubs and Flowering Plants



"A THING of beauty and a joy for ever" is the home embellished with a garden of shrubs and flowering plants. Purchasers of new homes are invited to take advantage of our long experience when a selection is to be made. A common fault with many people is an indifferent selection of shrubs whilst young and in the pots. Frequently the plants are transferred to the garden and planted in unfavorable positions, either too close together or else jammed up against a wall. It is then found necessary at a stage when the plant has grown that the shape is distorted and displeasing and the shrub must be cut down or lifted out.

In planting shrubs, dig a hole about two feet square by two feet deep and throw in either garbage or manure; moisten the earth replaced around the plant and tread in firmly to prevent looseness; water frequently during the early stages to ensue vigorous growth.

Those varieties marked "D" are deciduous and "E" evergreen. Those marked * we can specially recommend. The height to which the plant will grow is also given.

1/3 each or 12/- dozen, unless otherwise specified

For those who desire a ready-made garden, we recommend our special large-sized advanced Shrubs.

Abelia Rupestris — Serviceable dwarf evergreen shrub. Bright foliage; masses of small flowers. Very hardy . . .	5	E	1/6
Abutilon (Chinese Lantern) Savitzi — Foliage variegated green and white; bell-shaped flowers	2	E	1/6
Abutilon Eclipse — Green foliage; rich orange scarlet shaded crimson flowers	4	E	1/3
Abutilon Aureum Variegatum — Golden yellow variegated foliage	4	E	1/6
Acer (Maple) Negundo — Rich green leaves changing to bright yellow in autumn	18	D	10/6
Acer Palmatum — Foliage green, veined red in summer, with magnificent autumn shades; requires sheltered position	6	D	10/6
Acalypha Marginata — Hardy foliage plant; leaves brown or green with margine. Semi-deciduous	7		1/3
Acalypha Brownii — Very beautiful foliage; highly coloured, sub-tropical	4	D	1/6
Acalypha Tricolour — Enormous leaves beautifully coloured. Subtropical	7	D	1/6
Acalypha Torta — Foliage deep wine colour	4	D	1/6
Alamanda Citriodora — Lemon scented Verben. Delightfully perfumed	5	E	1/3
Aloe — (Sweet varieties)		E	1/3
Ardisia Crenulata — Bearing scarlet berries. Very attractive pot plant	1½	E	
Arbutus Unedo (Irish strawberry tree) — White, beautiful ornamental shrub. Very hardy	10	E	
Amygdalus (Flowering almonds and peaches) — All colours. Very hardy and showy in springtime. Can recommend	18	D	2/6
Bambusa Gracillis — Very graceful. Deep green foliage	12	E	2/-

Azalea — Assorted named varieties. Very beautiful spring flowering shrub; requires sheltered position from hot summer sun. Highly recommended 4 E 3/-



VIBURNUM PLICATUM TOMENTOSUM

Plant some of the more uncommon Shrubs in your Shrubbery

- Bambusa Gracillis Variegata**—Variegated foliage 12 E 2/-
- Bambusa Nigra**—Black Indian Bamboo. Very beautiful giant variety. Very vigorous; moist position required . . 60 E 5/-
- Bauhinia Purpurea**—Known as the butterfly tree. Very graceful. Bears profusion of rosy purple flowers 15 D 3/6
- Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea**—The most outstanding of all Berberis. Red foliage with beautiful autumn tints. Yellow flowers followed by red berries 4 D 3/6
- Berberis Coriji**—Semi deciduous. Coral red berries. Autumn foliage 4 D 3/6
- Berberis Vulgaris**—The common Barberry; large growing variety. Yellow flowers followed by orange berries . . 6 D 1/6
- Betula Alba** (Silver Birch)—Highly ornamental and graceful. Extensively planted at Canberra 20 D 3/6
- Boronia Megastigma**—Brown. One of the most highly scented and beautiful flowers in existence 2 E 1/3
- Boronia Serrulata**—Red. Very beautiful variety; not so highly scented . . . 2 E 2/6
- Bottlebrush**—See Calistemon.
- Broom**—See Genista and Sparteuns.
- Brownallia Jamiesoni**—Orange flowers. Attractive dwarf shrub 2 E 1/6
- Brugmansia Knightii**—Large semi-double white; free flowering 6 E 1/6
- Buddlea**—Globosa. Yellow flowers; rampant climber 20 E
- Buddlea**—Lindleyana. Blue; very beautiful. Less vigorous 10 E
- Buddlea**—Pink Pearl. Soft mauve flowers . 6 E 2/6
- Brunfelsia Latiflora**—Choice free flowering shrub. Lavender flowers with white eye 6 E 1/6
- Camellia**—Magnificent winter flowering shrubs. Profuse bloomer; all shades. Sheltered position required 6 E 3/-
- Camellia Sanguinea**—Japanese (new).
- Canna**—Hardy subject for massed displays; assorted colours. Very hardy . 5 E 1/-
- Callistemon**—New South Wales Bottlebrush. Very hardy; winter flowering; tall shrub 10 E
- Cassia Candolleana**—Yellow brilliant flowering shrub; very hardy and attractive 12 E
- Cassia Didymobatrya**—New Guinea Cassia, sometimes called the candle stick flower. Very beautiful; fern-like foliage 10 D 2/-
- Cassia Fistulu**—Perhaps the most beautiful of the cassias, with pendulous creamy yellow flowers 5 D 2/6
- Cassia Grandis**—Beautiful Foliage . . . 5 D 2/6
- Ceanothus Divaricatus**—Blue. Free-flowering; very showy 6 E
- Ceratostigma Willmottiae**—Sky blue. Dwarf ornamental shrub. Recommended 2 E
- Cestrum Aurantiacum**—Orange bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering; pendulous. Very hardy 8 E
- Choysia Ternata**—Beautiful dark green foliage; masses of pure white flowers. Most attractive. Sometimes used as hedges 5 E
- Clerodendron Ugandese**—Beautiful clear blue flowers produced in bunches . . 4 E
- Clanthus Punicens**—A hardy semi-climbing plant, producing red pea-shaped flowers in Spring 5 E
- Clethra Arborea**—Lily of the Valley tree. Glossy laurel-like foliage; graceful white flowers 6 E
- Coprosma Baneri**—Deep green glossy foliage; one of the most suitable hedge plants for sea-fronts. Makes good clipped specimen 8 E
- Coprosma Baneri Variegata**—Beautiful golden variegated foliage 8 E
- Cathy Edulis**—Tall graceful shrub; most attractive red-tipped foliage 12 E
- Cornus Kousa** (The Dogwood)—Large creamy white bracts of flowers; most attractive red-tipped foliage and fruits; noted for their brightly coloured branches particularly 20 E 3/6
- Cotoneaster Pannosa**—Very hardy evergreen shrub; weeping habit; white flowers followed by masses of bright red berries. Recommended 8 E 1/6
- Cotoneaster Franchetii**—Vigorous; bright leaves; berries orange red 8 E 1/6
- Cotoneaster Horizontalis**—One of the most beautiful shrubs for rock garden work; fanlike spreading habit with red berries; creeping habit E 2/6
- Crataegus (Hawthorn) Leylandii**—Graceful foliage, white flowers, yellow berries. Very hardy 8 E 1/6
- Crataegus Oxycantha**—Double pink; very rich and bright 8 E 2/6
- Cydonia**—Japanese flowering quince; hardy semi-deciduous shrubs, producing attractive clusters of flowers early spring. Moerloosii: Rosy white and carmine. Umbilicata: Red. Sanguinea: Geranium red 6 D 2/6
- Ceratopetalum Gummiiferum**—The popular New South Wales Christmas Bush. Beautiful tall shrubs; pink white flowers in clusters. Very showy . . 8 E 3/6
- Ceanothus Veitchianus**—Very small foliage and deep rich blue flowers . . 6 E 2/6
- Ceanothus Edwardsii**—An attractive hybrid variety, intermediate in habit, and flower between its parents, Divaricatus and Veitchianus. Of compact, bushy growth, with small shiny foliage and bright blue flowers in springtime 4 E 2/-
- Cotoneaster Serotina**—A distinct variety, with attractive large silvery-greyish foliage. Flowers white, in clusters, followed by round sealing wax-red berries, which hang right through the winter. A tall variety 5 E 2/-
- Cotoneaster Franchetii**—A vigorous shrub of 6 feet, with wiry arching branches covered with bright leaves which are

Make Your House a Home

downy underneath. Berries orange-red	6	E	2/-	Enonymus Japonicus Aurea — Golden variegated foliage; very showy	5	E	
Cotoneaster Henryana — Pendulous branches, crimson fruits	5	E	2/-	Enonymus Radicans Variegata —Dwarf variety; silver variegated foliage	4	E	
Crataegus Rogersiana Flava —A bushy variety with dentated foliage; branches covered in autumn with beautiful golden-yellow berries. The fruits of this variety colour beautifully as early as February, and remain until late autumn. Very effective	5	E	1/9	Euphorbia Splendens (Crowns of Thorns) —Very hardy; red flowers	2/-		
Crataegus Yunnanensis —A dwarf spreading variety of great beauty, with glossy foliage and masses of white flowers which are followed by bright crimson berries, which hang for months after all others have fallen.	5	E	1/9	Eupatorium Ianthenium — Hardy shrub; large heads of lilac flowers	4	E	1/6
Crataegus Augustifolia — A striking variety, with long narrow leaves, which are silvery underneath; bears a striking resemblance to some of the Cotoneasters. Covered in autumn with masses of orange-scarlet berries, which retain their full beauty until spring	6	E	1/9	Escallonia Ingramii Rosea —A tall-growing variety with handsome glossy foliage and long sprays of deep rose-pink flowers	6	E	1/9
Daphne Indica Rubra —Red and white; free-flowering dwarf shrub; highly scented. Requires sheltered position	5	E	2/6	Escallonia Fretheyii —Flowers of palest pink, produced in mid-summer and autumn	5	E	1/9
Deutzia Rosea —Pendulous habit covered with rose pink flowers	6	E	1/6	Euonymus Europaea —A hardy deciduous variety with attractive scarlet fruit in winter. In autumn the foliage assumes most beautiful tints before falling	6	E	2/6
Diervillea —See Weigelia.				Feijoa Sellowiana —A unique flowering and fruiting shrub; beautiful red and white blooms followed by a highly coloured fruit	10	E	3/6
Diosma Alba —White. A neat evergreen shrub; highly scented; clips well	3	E		Frangipanni (Plumerii)—Delicate bracts of creamy yellow or pink flowers; magnificently perfumed	12	D	2/6
Diosma Pulchrum —New pink. Highly recommended	3	E	2/6	Gardenia —Bright dark green foliage; multitude of white blossoms; highly scented. Requires cool position	8	E	2/6
Diosma Atropurpurea —New purple flowered Diosma. Very attractive	3	E	4/6	Genista Canariensis — Yellow hardy shrub; very showy	4	E	
Dombeya Dregiana —White. Very profuse flowerer; compact growth; hardy. Recommended	10	E		Geraldton Wax (Chamaelaucium)—Very hardy free-flowering native shrub; colours red, pink and white	6	E	1/6
Dombeya Mastersii —White. Larger flowers	10	E	1/6	Genista Lilac Time —Lilac pink, paling to clear pink	6	E	2/-
Dracena Australis — Very ornamental palm; graceful habit	9	E		Gerbera Jamesonii —Hardy herbaceous perennial in assorted colours. Excellent cut flower	E	1/-	
Duranta Plumerii (The Lace Flower)—Tall growing shrub; blue flowers. Very hardy	8	E		Goldfussia Anisophylla —Lavender bell-shaped flowers with bronze foliage	3	E	1/6
Erythrina Cristagalli —The best known; immense spikes of deep crimson				Guava Cherry —Dwarf bush, producing multitudes of red edible berries	4	E	1/3
Erythrina Blakeii —Long racemes of dark crimson flowers; dwarf habit	4	D	2/-	Guava Yellow —Larger fruit, yellow in colour	3	E	1/6
Escallonia Macrantha —Coral red flowers; glossy foliage; compact habit	4	E	1/6	Habrothamus Elegans —Showing scarlet flowering shrub; pendulous habit	4	E	1/6
Escallonia Montavidiensis —White	4	E	1/6	Hakea Eucalyptoides —A West Australian shrub bearing crimson flowers; weeping habit. Very hardy	10	E	2/-
Eleagnus Variegatus —Handsome shrub of hardy nature; variegated foliage	8	E		Heliotropium —Blue. Perfumed foliage. Very hardy and attractive	2	E	
Erica (Heath)—Autumnalis: rose pink. Cruenta: Orange scarlet. Cavendishii: Pure yellow. Hybrida: Pink. Ventricosa: Helio. Persula Alba: Pure white. Intermedia: Pink. Bacchans: Pink. Peziza: White. Caffra: White	1/6			Hibiscus Africans —Yellow single; very showy; new	4	E	2/6
Eugenia Myrtifolia (Lilli Pilli Tree)—Very compact tall shrub; graceful habit; red berries	15	E		Hibiscus —			
Eugenia Ugui — A miniature variety, white fuschia-like flowers; rose berries	4	E		Andersoni: Carmine, dark eye	4	E	
Eugenia Smithii : Large shrub; clips well.	15	E	1/6	Hardwoodi: Beautiful pink	4	E	
				Hordenii: New and excellent, the colour yellow lemon with dark brown centre	2/6		
				General Courtigis: Crimson	4	E	
				Mutabilis: Chinese Rose, double Pink	8	D	
				Rosa Sinensis: Crimson	8	E	
				Syriacus: Varieties	6	D	
				Tropicus: Beautiful rose	5	E	
				Gloria: Chinese orange with a suffusion of madder lake	6	D	
				Honolulu White: Creamy pink with a dazzling red centre	6	D	

Flowering Shrubs will give You

Tango Queen: Coppery yellow with good centre	6	D	
Youngi: Large bell-shaped flowers of a lovely soft pink colour. Most brilliant and showy flowering shrubs which grow well and flower profusely in a good soil	8	E	
Agnes Galt: New. We consider this the best single to date. Colour distinct pink with silver sheen	5	E	2/-
Wrightii: The petals are clear white with dark red centre	6	E	2/-
Tangerine: Quite a new shade, very attractive and full of substance			
The Highlands: Glowing copper red, with a distinct dark eye	6	E	2/-
Conqueror: Single, buff-yellow, crimson eye	6	E	
Peachblow: Semi-double, deep-salmon-pink	6	E	
Island Queen: Single, rinch pink	6	E	
Stella: Pretty rose pink with markings of white	6	E	
Hardwoodii: Large single pink flowers with dark centre	6	E	
Sunset: Rich apricot, with brown centre	6	E	
Carminatus: Glowing carmine	6	E	
Island Prince: Colour rose-pink, with darker centre	6	E	
Holmskioldia Sanguinea — An unusual shrub from India, bearing peculiar red flowers in autumn. Very attractive	7	E	3/6
Hydrangeas —Large list of named varieties in assorted colours on application			2/6
Hypericum Moserianum —Yellow flowers suitable for rockery	3	E	1/6
Iboza — White crepe. Hardy scented shrub; crepe-like flowers	5	D	
Idesia Polycarpa —A handsome foliage tree. Red berries	20	D	3/6
Ilex —Acquifolium (English Holly)	8	E	3/6
Ichroma Tubulosa —Blue, quick growing, handsome shrub	9	E	
Ichroma Fuchsoides — Red, pendulous flowers	9	E	2/6
Ignea Pulcherrima —A charming shrub of graceful habit. It is slightly tender, but when grown in a suitable position produces in spring masses of tufted scarlet-crimson flowers	6	2	2/-
Jasminum Fruticans (Yellow Jasmine)—A hardy yellow shrub	8	E	
Jasminum Grandiflora —White climber		E	
Justicia Magnifica —Beautiful pink flowering shrub; highly floriferous	4	E	1/6
Justicia Alba —Vigorous growth, white flowers. Very hardy	10	E	
Malmia Latifolia —An evergreen shrub related to the Rhododendron. Glossy green foliage; rose-pink cluster of flowers	6	E	2/6
Lagerstroemia (Crepe Myrtle)—Gorgeous flowering shrubs; sprays of crepe-like flowers in summer. Indica Rubra: Eavesii: Mauve	6	D	2/6
Lagunaria Pattersoni —Silvery foliage; bright pink flowers. Specially suited for coastal planting	15	E	
Lantana —An exceedingly hardy and free-flowering shrub; almost every colour	6	E	9d.
Lassiantra Macantha — Royal purple flowers; tall hardy shrub; pretty foliage	8	E	1/6
Lauristinus —A hardy compact shrub; free-flowering in winter. Colour pink or white	E	6	1/3
Lavandula (Lavender) — English and French; scented foliage; clips well	3	E	
Leonotis (Lions Tail) —Very hardy; spikes of orange flowers	6	E	1/3
Leptospermum Laevigatum (Victorian Ti-tree)—Silvery foliage, white flowers; clips well. Very hardy	8	E	
Leptospermum Rosea —Pink flowering	6	E	
Leucadendron (Cape Silver Tree)—Beautiful silver foliage	15	E	3/6
Ligustrum (Privet) Chinensis (Flowering Privet)—Highly scented white flowers in spring; clips well	10	E	
Ligustrum Ovaliflorum Aureum —Golden privet; very ornamental. Ideal for hedge	6	E	
Leptospermum Sandersii —A most desirable free winter-flowering shrub. Flowers single, pale pink, with red centre. A valuable introduction	6	E	1/9
Liquidamber Styraciflua —Shapely; beautiful autumn tinted foliage	30	D	2/6
Liriodendron Tulipefera (The Tulip Tree)—A choice flowering tree	30	D	2/6
Lonicera Fragrantissima — Bush honeysuckle	6	E	1/3
Luculia Gratissima Rosea —Beautiful pink-flowered shrub. Needs favoured position.			
Lilac —See Syringa).			
Mackaya Bella —Lilac, nice foliage and pretty flowers	3	E	1/6
Magnolia Grandiflora —Lemon scented, beautiful white flowers; exceedingly handsome	20	E	2/6
Magnolia Fuscata —Port wine magnolia; profuse highly scented red flowers	10	E	2/6
Malus (Flowering Crab Apple)—Hardy deciduous tree; flowers in spring	10	D	2/6
May —See Spiraea.			
Metrosideros Tomentosa —New Zealand Christmas bush. A shapely bush; magnificent scarlet flowers; hardy	20	E	3/6
Metrosideros Diffusa — Dwarf, creeping habit		E	3/6
Montenoea Grandiflora —A hardy bush; long spikes of white flowers in winter	10	E	1/6
Myrtus Communis —White English Myrtle; clips well	6	E	
Nandina Domestica —The sacred bamboo of Japan; highly ornamental. Requires shade	4	E	2/6
Nerium (Oleander)— Madonna Grandiflora: Pure white, large double	10	E	
Professor Martin: Crimson	20	E	
Punctatus: Light pink, single	20	E	
Splendens: Pink, single	20	E	
Splendens Giganteum: Double pink	10	E	
Luteum: Yellow; fine hardy flowering shrubs; can be hardly misplaced	6	E	

Garden Year-Round Beauty

Ochna Multiflora — Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries	4	E	2/-	autumn tints	8	D	2/6
Oxylobium — Yellow flowers, silvery foliage	6	E	1/6	Rhus Typhina —Cut-leaved staghorn, autumn foliage		D	2/6
Olia (Olive) —Splendid for hedges or specimens; very hardy	20	E	1/6	Ribes —Flowering currant		D	
Pavetta — Dark green foliage; profuse white flowers in summer. Recommended	6	E		Russellia Juncea —Scarlet, weeping habit; dwarf	4	E	
Pavonia —Hardy green bush, smothered with red flowers	6	E	1/6	Salex Babylonica —Weeping willow	30	D	1/6
Peach —Flowering red, pink, white	8	D	2/6	Sambucus Aurea (Elderberry)—Beautiful golden clump; highly ornamental	10	D	1/6
Philadelphus —The Mock Orange. Mass of white flowers in spring. Highly ornamental	4	D	1/6	Sesbania Tripiti —Brazilian Glory Pea. Handsome foliage; rich tango-coloured flower	10	D	
Photinia Glabra Rubens — Specimen bush; bunches of white flowers. Excellent for hedges	10	E	16/	Sparmania Africana —Quick growing ornamental shrub; large pale green foliage; white flowers	10	E	
Pittosporum Tobira —Shiny dark leaves; bunches of fragrant white flowers. Excellent for hedges	10	E	1/6	Spartium Junceum (Spanish Broom)—Ornamental, hardy, yellow	8	E	
Pittosporum Variegata — Dwarf variety; grand foliage; specimen plant	3	E		Spartum Multiflorum Album —Weeping White Broom	8	E	
Plum Flowering —Prunus Pissardi, magnificent copper foliage	8	D	2/6	Spartium Rubrum —Red Broom	5	E	2/6
Plumbago Capensis —Blue. Hardy ornamental; free-flowering	8	E		Sophora Secundiflora —Purple flowers			2/6
Plumbago Larpantae —Dwarf	1	E		Spiraea Reevesiana (White English May) —Very hardy	6	D	
Poinciana Gillesii —Bird of Paradise, yellow and red; fern-like foliage	6	E		Spiraea Anthony Waterer —Red flowers; foliage	3	D	1/6
Poinsettia —Scarlet bracts of flowers in winter	10	D		Stenocarpus Cunninghami (Queensland Fire Bush)—Curious scarlet flowers like the spokes of a wheel	30	E	2/-
Polygala — Hardy shrub, mauve pea-shaped flowers; clips well	6	E		Strelitzia Reginae —Bird of Paradise flower; yellow and blue; most attractive	4	E	4/6
Punica Granatum (Pomegranate)—Hardy ornamental shrub bearing bright red flowers followed by edible fruit	12	D	1/6	Syringa (English Lilac)—Hardy deciduous shrub with magnificent long bunches of flowers. Requires cool position	6	D	
Punica Granatum lora Pina — Double flowers	8	D	1/6	Tamarisk — Flowering Cypress. Tall graceful plant with long trailing reddish flowers. Very hardy	12	D	
Punica Granatum Nana —Dwarf	2	D	1/6	Tecoma Capensis — Hardy dark green Bright red. Indica Alba: White. shrub. Red flowers, ever-blooming	8	E	
Podalaria Grandiflora —Pink pea-shaped flowers; silver foliage. Very beautiful	8	E	3/6	Tecoma Smithii — Tall growing hardy shrub covered with beautiful yellow bell flowers		E	8
Podalaria Canescens —Rose, bushy	6	E	3/6	Telopea (The Waratah) — Well-known showy plant with handsome crimson flowers	6	E	3/6
Pyracantha Augustiflora —White flowers in spring, followed by orange berries; very ornamental. Good hedge plant	6	E	3/6	Toxicophilea Spectabilis —A spreading shrub of rich purple foliage, white flowers, purple fruit	6	E	2/-
Pyrus Acuperia — The Rowan berry; valued for its scarlet berries and lovely autumn tints	20	D	10/6	Veronica Imperialis —A dwarf shrub, rich foliage and wine crimson flowers	4	E	
Prostanthera Ovalifolia —A very handsome variety, covered in spring with rich purple flowers	6	E	2/-	Veronica Coelestris —Tall growing, covered with blue flowers. Hardy	6	E	
Psoralea Pinnata —A dense quick-growing evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with pinnate foliage and masses of blue pea-shaped flowers in spring	6	E	2/6	Viburnum Tinus (Lauristinus)—			
Rhaphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn)—(White). White flowers, followed by blue berries	5	E	1/6	Viburnum Plucatum Tomentosum —Fine upright growing shrub, white flowers followed by yellow berries	12	E	
Rondeletia Amoena —Summer pink flowers; graceful foliage. Very ornamental	8	E	3/6	Virgilia Capensis —An evergreen tree of 25 feet, with rose and white pea-shaped flowers. Quick growing	25		
Rhododendron —Assorted colours	8	E	5/-	Vitex Aurea Variegata —Small shrub of delicate foliage, magnificently coloured	5	E	
Rhus Continus (Smoke Bush)—Large fluffy flowers; round leaves which colour in autumn	6	D	7/6	Vitex Littoralis —A handsome evergreen tree of dark green foliage. Blue	12	E	
Rhus Succedanea —Highly ornamental shrub; serrated leaves; magnificent				Wiegella (Diervillea)—Hardy deciduous shrubs, covered with trumpet-shaped pink flowers	5	D	
				Yucca Recurva — Sharp pointed variegated leaf. Plant very similar in appearance to the Aloe	10	E	2/6

Plan a Rockery this Winter

or display beautiful Indoor Plants

Price 1/6 each or 15/- dozen

Acuba—A large leaved fleshy plant of dark green mottled with yellow. From 2/- each.

Acuba Variegated Aurea—Large fleshy leaves of most delightful golden variegation. Height 4 feet. From 2/- each.

Aspidistra—Long-leaved hardy indoor palm, dark green in colour. From 1/3 each.

Aspidistra Variegated—Delightfully variegated with silver and gold shades. From 2/- each.

Adiantum (Maiden Hair Fern)—A most delightful fine feathery fern and perhaps the most popular of all ferns. From 2/- each.

Asparagus Plumosa—Strong growing climbing fern of fine feathery dark green foliage, with black berries. 1/3 each.

Begonia—(Tuberous). We have a good selection of fine colours. 2/- each.

Birdsnest—Broad leaves surrounding a central heart give appearance of a nest. From 2/6 each.

Cyclamen—We have the finest collection of young healthy Cyclamen in the State. All colours. 2/- each.

Coleus—Most attractive and highly coloured broad-leaved plant. The range of colour combination is almost unlimited. 6d. each.

Crotons—A tropical plant of magnificent range of variegations, alternating red, yellow, brown, green, etc. 2/6 each.

Dracena Australis—Green foliage, single head on long stem. From 1/3 each.

Dracena Variegated—Magnificently coloured in shades of pink and red. From 5/- each.

Kentia Fosterniana—The most popular of indoor plants. A graceful palm which will thrive indoors. From 2/- each.

Hibiscus Cooperii—A small-leaved bush of beautiful variegation ranging from white to red. From 2/6 each.

Ligularia (The spotted leopard)—Large leaves, green with yellow spots. 1/6 each.

Nandina Domestica—A dwarf Bamboo of delightful appearance. Highly popular in Eastern States. 2/6 each.

Maranta—Coloured foliage, broad fleshy leaves. 1/6 each.

Oralia—Large green serrated leaves forming crown on long stem. From 1/3 each.

Rincospermum—Small-leaved bush of shell pink foliage. Very beautiful. From 2/6 each.

Sprengeri—Hardy trailing fern of golden green. Has profusion of red berries. Generally used with hanging basket. 1/3 each.

Fishbone Fern—Long-leaved fern with serrations resembling the backbone of a fish. 1/3 each.

Acaena Buchanani—Minute trailing plant, fine glaucous foliage.

Ajuga Reptans Atropurpurea—Dark purple leaves, flowers blue.

Arenaria—Fine free-growing mossy plant, very beautiful.

Asperula Odorata—The wild white sweet Woodruff. 9 inches.

Campanula Pusila (Miss Wilmott)—Creeping mass sky blue flowers. Height, 6 inches.

Cheiranthus Liniflorius—Lilac mauve, very pretty. 12 inches.

Crassula Sycapoides—Waving fingers of green.

Deanthus Neglectus—Small clumps pink flowers.

Diascea Barbarae—Chamois rose, very floriferous. 12 inches.

Erigeron Philadelphicus—Rosy purple, free-flowering.

Epilobum Mummularifolium—Tiny creeping plant. Rapid grower.

Euphorbia Myrsintis—Grey trailer, yellow flowers.

Fuscia Procumbens—Trailing species.

Festuca Glaucua—Small tufts of grey rush-like foliage.

Geum Borizii—Showy brilliant scarlet. 9 inches.

Hypericum Regale—Miniature species. Heath-like foliage.

Hypericum Rhodonatum—Grey trailing foliage, yellow flowers.

Lysimachia Mummubria—Yellow flowers.

Lithospermum Prostratum—Bright blue, very pretty.

Metrosideros Diffusa—New Zealand Christmas Plant, trailing.

Mesembrianthemum—Trailing, all colours.

Plumbago Larpentae—Dwarf, blue flower. 9 inches.

Russellia—Trailing plant, bright red flowers.

Sedum Ramscatum—Dwarf, white variegated foliage.

Lotus—Grey trailing foliage, red pea-like flowers.

Thymus Coccinea—Beautiful lilac flowers. Recommended.

Cotula Hastii—Minute trailing plant. Highly recommended.

Silene Maitomorosa—Rosy purple. 12 inches.

Sedum Spureum—Dwarf wine-coloured foliage.

Thymus Variegated—Variegated golden foliage.

Plant our Flowering Shade Trees

THE tropically grown trees here marked * are particularly suited to the Mission Type Home, and Modern Bungalow. For your information the approximate height is given of each individual variety, whilst the letter "D" indicates Deciduous (drops its leaves), and "E" Evergreen. Whilst most people prefer the Evergreen, generally speaking, the Deciduous are prettier during the Summer, because the leaves, being new every year, are consequently much greener; on the other hand they are certainly bare during the wet, cold, months; but as we desire as much light as possible during the dull weather, particularly around the home, it matters little; in fact, quite often it is preferred.

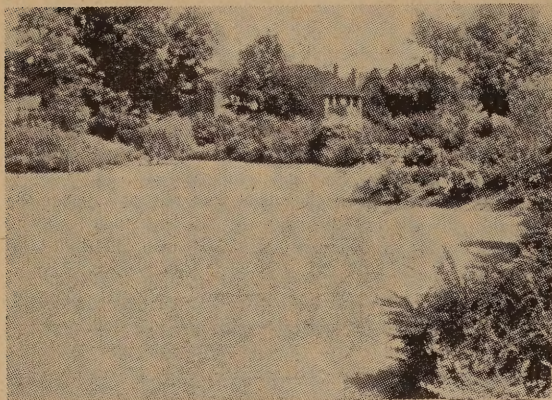
HOW TO PLANT.—All that is necessary is that about a three foot cube hole be taken out and about a bucketfull of manure, preferably stable manure, be dug in, with a dressing of slack lime. When it is a potted plant you are planting, simply turn the pot upside down, and give the top of the pot a sharp tap on the handle of your spade, and it should come away from the pot, the pots remaining intact. The plant should not be disturbed, however pot-bound it appears; simply plant as it comes out of the pot. Plants newly-planted should be shaded with a few twigs and watered at intervals.

Price, 1/3 each; 12/- dozen. Others at catalogued price.

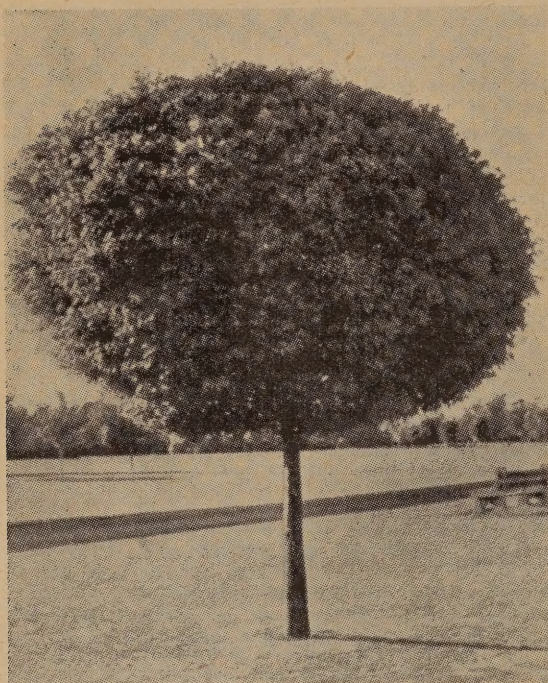
Special prices for large full developed plants.

Acacia Baileyana —Silver Wattle). Yellow, fern-like foliage	20	E	Cedrus Deodara —Beautiful specimen Drought resisting	40	E	4/6	
Acacia Dealbata —White glaucous foliage, good cut flower, sometimes called Tasmanian Silver Wattle ..	20	E	*Ceratonia Siliqua —Carob Tree). Fine, hardy ornamental tree, producing edible beans	15	E		
Acacia Decurrens —A species of the Sydney Black Wattle, handsome foliage, quick growing, flowers late	20	E	Cercis Silgastrum — Scriptural Judas Tree			4/6	
Acacia Elata —Pale yellow	30	E	*Chamaerops Excelsa —A hardy compact growing Palm, with fan-like leaves	10	E	2/6	
Acacia Prunosa —Has white flowers in February, is commonly called the Frosty Wattle on account of the frosty appearance of its leaves ..	20	E	Chestnut —Handsome tree, shapely ..		D	10/6	
*Acacia Pycnantha —(Golden Wattle)	20	E	*Cocus Plumosus —A tall-growing, graceful Palm, from the tropics ..	10	E	2/6	
Acacia Podalyriaefolia — (Queensland Silver Wattle) Most graceful and beautiful tribe of plants, of rapid growth	15	E	Cocus Yatay —Beautiful hardy dwarf-growing palm with silvery foliage. Highly recommended	12	E	4/6	
Acacia Baileyana —Otherwise Cootamundra	20	E	*Calophylla Rosea —The pink-flowering Gum of Western Australia				
Acacia Longifolia —Long leaves, bottle brush-like flowers	20	E	Cryptomeria Japonica —The Japanese pine. Excellent specimen tree, beautiful green foliage changing to bronzy crimson during winter	40	E	2/6	
Acmena Pendula —Highly ornamental and graceful, it forms a splendid tree, with drooping habit, likes moist sheltered position	20	E	Cryptomeria Plumosa — Finer foliage than Japonica—not so hardy but far more graceful	40	E	4/6	
*Ailanthus Glandulosa —(Tree of Heaven). Useful for dry situations; fine foliage	20	D	Cupressus Arizonica — Beautiful symmetrical habit, glaucous foliage, used extensively in Canberra for avenues		E	2/6	
Alnus Glutinosa —(Alder)	20	D	Cupressus Brunneana —Upright growing golden cypress			2/6	
*Araucaria Bidwilli —(Bunya Bunya). Strong grower	50	2/-	Cupressus Fletcherii —Forms a feathery pyramid of glaucous blue foliage; upright habit, highly recommended	5		3/6	
*Araucaria Excelsa —((Norfolk Island Pine). Splendid ornamental shade tree. Rather slow grower	100	2/-	Cupressus Lambertiana Aurea —This is one of the most magnificent shrubs, colour golden yellow	40	E	2/6	
*Bambusa Arandinacea —(Bamboo) ..	80	E	7/6	*Cupressus Lambertiana Horizontalis — Splendid green foliage, generally used as a hedge or breakwind	10	E	2/6
*Bambusa Nigra —(Black Bamboo) ..	12	E		Cupressus Lawsoniana —Rather tall, stately grower	40	E	2/6
*Bauhinia Alba —(Mountain Ebony) ..	15	E		Cupressus Lusitanica —Glaucous foliage, very ornamental, resembles the mythical Christmas Tree	40		2/6
Biota —Book leaf cyress dwarf, very ornamental	6	E	2/6	Cupressus Macrocarpa —Liable to die out, therefore cannot be recommended	50	p.d.	6d.
*Brachychilton Acerifolia —(Flame Tree) A grand ornamental tree, with handsome foliage, and producing a perfect blaze of scarlet flowers	50	E	1/3	Cupressus Sempervirens Stricta —Commonly called the Pencil Pine, strict upright habit, ornamental. 1/6, 2/6	35	E	7/6
*Calodendron Capense —(Cape Chestnut). A graceful tree, producing black shining seeds, used for ornaments, etc.	30	E		*Cupressus Torulosus —This is very hardy and makes an excellent shade	100	E	
Callitris —Rottneist Island Pine. Very shapely	15	E	2/-	Eucalyptus —			
*Camphora Officinalis —(Camphor). Splendid ornamental trees, the camphor of commerce	50	E		Caesia : Beautiful bright pink flowers, unsurpassed	12	E	2/-
Cedrus Atlantica — Handsome silvery foliaged cedar	60	E	4/6				

For Shade and Beauty



TREES, LAWNS and SHRUBS, the ideal combination



TRISTANIA CONFERTA, the fastest growing evergreen ornamental shade tree we know of.

Forestiana: Unique mallee, lovely golden flowers, red pods	15	E	2/-
Astringens: Good tannin bark	30	E	2/-
Grossa: Foliage glossy green, lovely golden flowers	60	E	2/-
Erythrocorys: Large primrose flowers. Excellent	15	E	2/-
Leuhmannii: Good shelter and shade. Tree very hady	15	E	2/-
Erythonema: Handsome red flowers	12	E	2/-
Hakea Eucalyptoides: Dwarf. Clusters red and yellow	8	E	2/-
Torquata: Beautiful coral red flowers	20	E	2/-

Globulus: Quick growing hardy tree	60	E	2/-
Cornicalic			
Ficifolia: Crimson flowers	20	E	2/-
Gomphacephala: Extra strong timber	80	E	2/-
Citriodora: Lemon scented gum. Very beautiful tree	80	E	2/-
Botryoides: Handsome hardy tree suitable for street	60	E	2/-
*Eucalyptus Citriodora—(Lemon-scented Gum). Excellent, for it requires very little water		E	
*Eucalyptus Ficifolia—(Scarlet Flowering Gum). The fact that this tree is the leading feature of King's Park, proves that it is not only an excellent shade ornamental tree, but a handsome flowerer	15	E	1/3
*Eucalyptus Corynocalyx—(Sugar Gum) This is well-suited to very dry areas. Excellent for shelter purposes (doz.)		E	10/-
*Erythrina Coraldendron—Another deciduous tree full of beautiful leaves in the Summer, and in the Winter when the leaves have fallen, it is a mass of beautiful red blooms.	25	D	
Ficus Australis—(Port Jackson Fig)	60	E	
Ficus Benjaminii—(The Weeping Fig)	40	E	
Ficus Elastica—(The true India Rubber Tree)	60	E	
Ficus Macrophylla—(Moreton Bay Fig)	100	E	
Ficus Religiosa—(Banyan). Sacred Fig of India, splendid trees for rock soil, where it is difficult to grow ordinary trees, they will grow anywhere	50	E	1/3
*Grevillea Robusta—Orange, a magnificent tree with beautiful fern-like leaves, the silky oak of Queensland. A useful timber	50	E	1/3
Harpephyllum Kafrum—Tall evergreen tree, suitable as specimen or for avenue purposes, known as Kaffir plum	30		2/-
Ilex Aquifolium—(English Holly)	20	D	
*Jacaranda Mimosaeifolia—Blue, a gorgeous, flowering half tree, with graceful fern-like foliage	30	E	1/3
Juniperus Africana — Dwarf species, suitable for specimens or for growing in tubs	6		2/6
Juniperus Bermudiana — Thirty feet Pencil Cedar	30		4/6
*Juniperus Chinensis—Hardy and vigorous bushy growth	20	E	
Lagunaria Paterson—Pink, suitable for situations exposed to the sea	25	E	
*Latania Bornonica—This is another fan-leaved Palm, and is a native of Japan	10	E	2/6
Lourus Nobilis—(Sweet Bay). A splendid hardy tree, with leaves highly perfumed	30	E	
Ligustrum Lucidum—White	20	E	
*Lirodendron Tulipferum—(Tulip Tree) A noble tree, with splendid foliage and handsome flowers; likes cold climate	60	E	

Shade Trees ensure also Privacy and Wind Break

Magnolia Grandiflora —White, grand ornamental shrubs, profuse bloomers, and fine foliage. Grandiflora is about the noblest flowering tree known. Large and beautifully perfumed flowers	30	E	2/6
Melia Azedarach —Lilac (White Cedar). A most rapid-growing and profuse flowering tree, very hardy, useful for new plantations	40	D	
Nerium —(Oleander) Constance de Gazelli. Red	20	E	
Nerium —Felix Bourquet. Pale saffron, inside buds rosy, single	20	E	
Nerium —Felix Galen. Salmon pink, semi-double	20	E	
Nerium —Jean Galen. Large Pink ..	20	E	
Nerium —Jean Peyre. Light Pink ..	20	E	
Nerium —Madam Celestine. Single, White	20	E	
Nerium —Mrs. F. Reeding. Salmon, shaded rose. An entirely distinct sort	20	E	
Nerium —Souv. de Felix Dunal. Pink ..	20	E	
Pepper —Japanese. Beautiful graceful tree handsome red clusters. Highly recommended. Particularly hardy.	40	E	
Phoenix Canariensis —Tall wide-spreading and hardy palm. Highly recommended	20	E	2/6
*Phoenix Dactylifera —The genuine Date Palm	30	E	2/6
Phoenix Reclinata — Reclining Canariensis			2/6
*Phoenix Roebelinii —A very graceful dwarf grower	10	E	2/6
Pinus Densiflora —Japanese Red Pine			2/6
Pinus Halepensis —(Aleppo Pine)	80	E	
Pinus Insignis — The most popular quickest growing pine offered. known as Radiata in New Zealand	80	E	
Pinus Maritima —(Syn. Pinaster). Rather yellow foliage	50	E	
Pinus Pinaster —Claimed by experts to be more suitable for our conditions; heavier and coarser foliage	80	E	
Platanus Orientalis —(Plane) Ornamental. This is another splendid shade tree, but likes a moist situation, or does well near the river or the sea		E	2/6
Poplar Lombardy —Tall pencil habit; rich green. Highly ornamental. Recommended as breakwind. Not drought-resisting. 2/6, 4/6, 10/6 ..	60	D	
Poplar Golden —Beautiful golden foliage, dwarf habit compared with Lombardy	30	D	4/6
Quercus Robur —The green English oak	50	D	1/6
Quercus Coccinea —The Scarlet Oak. Autumn foliage. The finest scarlet oak in existence	50	D	2/6
Retinospora Plumosa — Light feathery leaves beautiful shape. Purely specimen tree or for avenues		E	4/6
Retinospora Squarosa — Dwarf habit, mainly for growing in tubs		E	4/6
Salix Babylonica —(Weeping Willow). The Willow is most attractive in Spring when bursting into leaf; it will grow in wet situations	60	E	
Schinus Molle —(Pepper Tree). One of the best ornamental tree shrubs in cultivation, hardy and very graceful habit	2/	E	10/-
Sequia Sempervirens —The Californian Redwood, claimed to be the largest growing tree in the world	300	E	2/6
Sparmania Africana —White	20	E	
Sparmania —Fl. pl. White, hardy and useful shrub	20	E	
Spathodia Campanulata —West African Tulip Tree. Masses of orange scarlet flowers. Recommended for local conditions	30	D	5/-

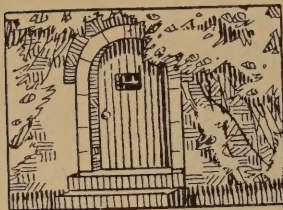


CUPRESSUS TORULOSUS
Ornamental tree

Stenocarpus Cunninghami —Crimson. An exceedingly handsome tree, with highly ornamental foliage, and brilliant flowers	30		
Sterculia Diversifolia —(Kurrajong) ..	30	E	
Sterculia Acerifolia —(The Flame Tree). Hardy trees adapted for any climate	30	E	
*Salisburia Adiantifolia —(Maiden Hair Tree). This is a relic of very ancient flora. In years gone by, it was always treated as a sacred tree	40	E	
*Salisburia Adiantifolia Variegata —Beautiful fine variegated foliage, suitable for cold districts	30	E	
Taxodium Distichum —Deciduous cypress. Leaves turn glorious brick colour in autumn	50	D	2/6
Thuya Orientalis Aurea —(The Book Leaf Cypress). Makes an excellent compact shrub	8	E	
Tristiana Conferta —(Lophostemon). A magnificent fast-growing hardy shade tree, highly ornamental ..	50	E	
Virgilia Capensis —Rosy purple flowers	20	E	2/-

Creepers and Climbing Plants

Those varieties marked (*)
we specially recommend.



These graceful, hardy, free-flowering Creepers are ideal for growing over pergolas or fences, or for covering ugly objects, stumps, etc. Many of the types indicated here are fast-growers, and produce most delightful blooms. Those marked "E" are evergreens, and those marked "D" deciduous. Prices: 1/- each. Others at catalogued prices. (Larger plants at 1/3).

* <i>Ampelopsis hederacea</i> (Virginia Creeper). The large leaved variety	20	D	
<i>Ampelopsis Sieboldii</i> variegata. Beautiful white and pink variegated foliage	15	D	
<i>Ampelopsis veitchii</i> . Hardy foliage plants, most attractive in Autumn, when the leaves assume a brilliant crimson colour. They cling to almost anything. The small leaved variety	20	D	
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> . Rose, beautiful cluster of flowers	50	E	
* <i>Aristolochia Elegans</i> . Purple and white	12	E	1/6
<i>Asparagus sprengeri</i> (Hanging Basket)	4	E	
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> . (The Creeper)	8	E	
* <i>Asparagus tenuissimus</i> .—Climbing asparagus ferns	6	E	
* <i>Bignoni Australis</i> (Wonga Wonga vine). Bright showy flower	30	E	
<i>Bignoni capreolata</i> .—Orange and red	20	E	
<i>Bignoni cheriere</i> .—Scarlet	20	E	
<i>Bignoni excelsa</i> .—Cream	20	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea braziliense</i> .—Rose	20	E	2/6
* <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> .—Mauve	16	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> Sanderiana.—Violet	16	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea Laterata</i> .—Brick red	20	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea magnifica</i> . Reddish purple	-5	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> — Majenta. Nothing can surpass the grandeur and brilliancy of these truly magnificent climbers	25	F	2/-
<i>Bougainvillea Rosea</i> .—Light flesh pink		E	2/-
<i>Bougainvillea</i> , Mrs. Butt (New).—Small, crimson flower, dark foliage, non prickly		E	2/6
* <i>Canavallia Bonariensis</i> .—Pink. One of the most rapid growing climbers, beautiful glossy green foliage and pink flowers	50	E	2/0
* <i>Cobaea scandens</i> .—Purple. Seeds also available	20	F	
* <i>Cobaea scandens</i> , alba. — White. Quick growing, large handsome flowers	20	F	
<i>Clematis Jackmani</i> .—Varieties	10	D	
* <i>Dolichos lignosus</i> .—Pink	25	E	
* <i>Dolichos lignosus</i> , alba.—White. Very fast growing, good for covering unsightly objects	25	E	
<i>Ficus stipulata</i> (Climbing Fig)	25	E	
<i>Ficus minima</i> (Climbing Fig). Clinging to walls, trees, fences, etc. Useful for covering unsightly objects	15	E	
* <i>Hedera helix variegata</i>	20	E	
<i>Hedera tricolor marinata</i> . Very useful robust looking climbers, with beautiful foliage	10	E	
Honeysuckle (see <i>Lonicera</i>)			
<i>Hoya variegata</i> . Lovely climbers	4	E	2/6
* <i>Hoya carnosia</i> (Wax flower). Pale pink	12	E	
<i>Ipomaea alba grandiflora</i> .—White moon flower	20	E	
* <i>Ipomaea digitata</i> .—Rose	15	D	
* <i>Ipomaea Leari</i> .—Blue. Most rapid growers, with large showy flowers	50	E	
Ivy (see <i>Herdera</i>)			
* <i>Jasminum gracilliss.</i> .—Cream	10	E	
* <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> .—White	15	E	
<i>Jasminum officinale</i> .—White	10	E	
<i>Jasminum primulinum</i> .—Yellow, large flowering. Fragrant, chaste, and beautiful flowers	10	E	
* <i>Kennedyia nigricans</i> .—Almost black. A most attractive plant, producing a profusion of its very dark glossy flowers	15	E	
* <i>Lonicera caprifolium</i> .—English Honeysuckle	15	E	
* <i>Lonicera aurea reticulata</i> .—White	10	E	
* <i>Lonicera flexuosa</i> .—White	15	E	
* <i>Lonicera japonica</i> .—Yellow	15	E	
* <i>Lonicera rubrum</i> .—Red	10	E	
* <i>Lonicera semperflorens</i> .—Scarlet and climbers of rapid growth	15	E	
yellow. Grand hardy, fragrant			
* <i>Manettia bicolor</i> .—A brilliant and beautiful dwarf climber	4	E	
* <i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> .—White. A grand free-flowering climber, beautiful	25	D	
* <i>Medeala asparagoides</i>	6	E	1/-
Moonflower (see <i>Ipomaea</i>)			
* <i>Passiflora Constance</i> Elliott.—White			
* <i>Passiflora edulis</i> (Passion fruit). Fast growing, with most attractive flowers	12	E	6d.
* <i>Phaseolus caracalla</i> (Snail flower). Lavender. One of the finest climbers, producing a profusion of blooms of curious snail-like form	30	E	1/3
* <i>Quisqualis indica</i> . Red. A neat, graceful plant	20	E	
<i>Rhynchospermum jasminoides</i> . White	15	E	
<i>Rhynchospermum jasminoides</i> variegata. White. Variegated	10	E	
<i>Rhynchospermum radicans</i> . White	8	E	
<i>Rhynchospermum radicans</i> variegata. White. Exceedingly pretty and fragrant flowers	6	E	1/3
Snail Flower (see <i>Phaseolus</i>)			
<i>Solanum Jasminoides grandiflora</i> . White	20	E	
* <i>Solanum Seaforthianum</i> . Beautiful clusters of blue flowers. (Potato creeper)	15	E	
* <i>Solanum Wendlandi</i> . Superb Summer flowering vines. Colour, an attractive shade of lavender blue, strikingly beautiful	20	D	
<i>Solandra Grandiflora</i> (New).—Yellow flowers		E	2/-
<i>Solandra grandiflora</i> . Flesh colour. Large trumpet-shaped flowers, very showy	20	D	
* <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . White. A beautiful perfume, climber	10	E	2/-
<i>Stigmaphyllon ciliatum</i> . Yellow. Large showy foliage and pretty flowers	20	E	
<i>Tacsonia ignea</i> . Scarlet	20	E	
<i>Tacsonia Mollissima</i> . Crimson. (White passion fruit)		E	1/3

Hedges that are Beautiful and ensure Privacy

* <i>Tecoma Jasminoides</i> —Vigorous grower, pink trumpet-shaped flowers, with a mauve throat	E
* <i>Tecoma Lindeleyana</i> —Lilac flower, blooms in Summer	E
* <i>Tecoma Rosea</i> —Rosy lilac, looks well kept clipped	E
* <i>Tecoma Tweediana</i> —Climber with long yellow flowers	E
* <i>Tecoma Venusta</i> —Blooms in Winter, beautiful finger-like orange flowers. Probably the finest of all <i>Tecomomas</i>	E 1/3
* <i>Tecoma Grandiflora</i> —Orange trumpet-shaped flowers and vigorous grower	D 1/6
* <i>Tecoma Magnifica</i> —Slightly deeper in colour than <i>Grandiflora</i> , otherwise the same	D

* <i>Tecoma Gulf-foyl</i> —As in the previous case the growth is identical; but the shade is extra pale, more so even than <i>Grandiflora</i>	D
* <i>Tecoma Radicans</i> —Deep scarlet flowers	D
* <i>Thunbergia Gibsonii</i> —Brilliant orange	15 E
<i>Thunbergia Grandiflora</i> —Lilac. Splendid fast-growing climbers	20 E
<i>Thunbergia Laurifolia</i> —Pale blue	2/-
<i>Vitis, Alicante, Bouche (New)</i> —The bronze leaves have earned for it the name of <i>Crimson Glory Vine</i> . Deciduous	1/6
<i>Virginian Creeper</i> (see <i>Ampelopsis</i>)	
<i>Wax Flower</i> (see <i>Hoya</i>)	
* <i>Wistaria Sinensis</i> —Lilac	20 D 1/3
<i>Wistaria Sinensis, Alba</i> —White	20 D 1/3
<i>Wistaria Multi-juga</i> —Dark purple	20 D 1/3

Hedge Plants

TO-DAY'S preference towards the cool bungalow and mission type home has not in any way done away with hedges. It must be admitted however, that the tall thick hedge of not long ago is steadily being replaced with the lower and more compact type, usually grown fence high. The bushier plant is more desirable as it ensures more privacy.

Generally speaking three feet apart is a fair distance to plant, except where otherwise recommended. Holes should be dug three feet deep and square and a liberal amount of stable manure and lime added; during the first summer the plants should be watered at least every two days until well established. Prices as marked; six plants charged at dozen rate.

Bougain Glabra—This makes a beautiful hedge when once established. It is entirely different to the other varieties, being of a bushier nature, more prolific in growth, and freer flowerer. Kept clipped it should never become a pest. Plant 4 feet apart. 10/-, 12/- to 18/- dozen, according to size.

Cupressus Lambertiana—Very similar to the *Macrocarpa*, but prettier on account of its somewhat flatter leaves. It does not die back. Plant 4 feet apart. Plants 30/- dozen.

Cupressus Macrocarpa—This pine-like hedge is most desirable, although some plants are liable to die out. Plants, 6/-, 9/-, and 12/- dozen.

Cupressus Lucida—This is another very attractive hedge. It always looks the same, and does not, like some hedges, have scraggy periods. The leaves are variegated, and always are glossy, or, as some people remark, it appears varnished. Plant 4 feet apart. 10/- dozen.

Golden Privet—A very beautiful hedge, which, if well manured and watered during its younger stage, should make fairly rapid growth. It looks well all the year round. 8/-, 10/-, 12/- dozen.

Diosma—Cannot be excelled as a dwarf hedge or border, scented foliage. 8/- dozen E

Flowering Privet—Beautiful, highly scented cream flowers. Highly recommended. 9/-, 12/- dozen E

Lantanas—Hardy free flowering. The dwarf mauve *Lantanas* makes a good border. 6/- dozen E

Myrtle English—Glossy green leaves with white flowers. Compact. 10/- dozen E

Pittosporum Undulatum—Probably the most popular hedge of to-day. The leaves are long and glossy, and it bears a white scented flower. 8/-, 10/-, and 12/- dozen.

Plumbago Capensis—The leaves of the *Plumbago* are small, and it bears a small blue flower. It is of vigorous growth, and is in all ways a most desirable hedge, 8/-, 10/-, 12/- dozen.

Pyracantha—Exceptionally hardy. Bears clusters of beautiful berries. Used extensively for hedges in Canberra. 12/- dozen E

Rhamnus—Inclined to be slow in growth, but makes a very compact beautiful dark green hedge, 8/-, 10/- and 12/- dozen.

Roses—Very few people realize what the Climbing Poses offer them for the making of a really fine hedge. They grow close and compact when closely clipped, and look handsome when out in bloom. The *Polyantha* varieties are more suitable for low hedges, and the taller sorts, such as *White* and *Pink Maman Cochet*, *Grus au Tepliz*, *Papa Gontier*, *Red Letter Day* and *Radiance*. Plant 4 feet apart, 12/- dozen.

Rosemary—Another excellent dwarf hedge. Highly scented foliage. 10/- dozen E

Salt Bush—Very hardy. Beautiful glaucous foliage. Clips well. Highly recommended. 6/- dozen E

Tecoma Capensis—Reddish flowers; hardy. Highly recommended. 10/- dozen E

Victorian Fl-Tree—This is a hedge we recommend in preference to all other varieties. It is of very strong growth, and flowers practically not at all; it does exceedingly well in sand, and is the quickest grower we know of. We specially recommend it for coastal areas. 8/-, 10/- and 12/- dozen.

General FRUIT



List of TREES

BUY and rely on Fruit Trees from Dawson Harrisons. Special attention to their cultivation is a significant feature of our Forrest Field grounds. Every fruit tree we sell is, we believe, the best procurable. We begin right, by procuring our budwood from reliable sources. This entails heavy expense, but is justified by the realisation that growers, particularly those of Citrus fruits, must have excellent stock.

The following List of Fruit Trees comprise the best kinds available. The prices quoted are for strong stock. Extra large trees are slightly higher in price. Special prices for large quantities quoted with pleasure.

BEFORE PLANTING.—We desire to bring before your notice the necessity of cutting back before planting, not pruning for fruit, because generally speaking it is better for the tree to make growth the first year rather than fruit. A tree undergoes a drastic change when we sell it to you, because the tap and other roots are considerably cut when it is taken out, with the result that the remaining portion of roots have to supply the nutriment to keep the tree alive. To balance this root-cutting, we recommend that you cut the top hard back, spreading the roots of the deciduous or unballad Citrus trees out when planting, and tramping the earth round the roots, and well watering. In planting, a hole 3 feet deep and 3 feet square should be sufficient, with a liberal amount of stable manure, and a shovel full of lime added. Afterwards a light dressing of potash round the roots well dug in at intervals. If these directions are carried out no difficulty in any way should occur.

Fifty trees will be charged at the hundred rate, six at the dozen rate. Special prices will be given for large lots.

NEW WALNUT, WILSON'S WONDER

A tremendous amount of interest of late years in the Eastern capitals has been directed to the new budded "Wilson's Wonder" Walnut, so much so that to-day the demand for this new tree has exceeded the output. This nut was imported some ten years ago, but it was not then available, as a suitable stock had to be secured on which to bud it, but now this new stock has been found, it is possible to offer budded trees that will go into bearing as quickly as Apricots and Peaches. In the past, walnuts have been raised from seed, and this being so, they could not be depended upon to come true to type, and they also required so many years before they fruited. This walnut is budded on the Black Spanish Walnut which is resistant to the Bacteria Disease which in the past has attacked walnuts. The reason why Wilson's Wonder Walnut fruits so quickly is because the base of the matured wood, transferred from the parent tree already fruiting, would naturally fruit during the first. From our own experience, we have found that two-year-old trees carried nuts very successfully, and have this year found that even yearling-trees carried quite a good selection of nuts. It is very difficult to realise the wonderful free fruiting shown by this grand new strain.

Probably the most remarkable feature about Wilson's Wonder is the remarkable size of the fruits; these nuts average about 2 inches in length, and are fully three times the size of ordinary walnuts. Another advantage is that it is soft-shelled, and can therefore be easily opened with the fingers, whilst it has only thin papery sections inside, and naturally the kernel content is very high. From South Australia we have a report that three-year-old trees bear 16 to the pound, but later go on to 22 to the pound. Thus it can be seen from a commercial viewpoint what a valuable proposition this would be, seeing that they usually realise 2/- per pound on the local market, and that such a crop can be secured from 2 to 3 years' growth. Owing to the popularity of this new walnut, we would suggest that you place your order as early as possible. The price of the tree is 7/6 and 10/6, but we cannot guarantee delivery right through the season.

APPLES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Cleopatra or New York Pippin—One of the best for dry districts, keeps and carries well, fruit above medium size, greenish yellow tinged with brown on sunny side, oblong shape, tree strong grower, and heavy bearer.

Dunn's Seedling or Munroe's Favourite—One of the best Apples for all purposes; tree hardy and prolific, good keeper, and of the best for cooking, fruit large clear yellow, red where exposed, flat shape, late.

Gravenstein—Ripens in February, early bearer, fruit fairly large, pale yellow, pencilled with red and orange; good for dessert or cooking, moderately good keeper.

Granny Smith—The most popular Apple grown, but most suitable for cold climates. Highly recommended.

Irish Peach—Good bearer, but not a keeper, does not blight; fruit medium size, yellow with red streaks; ripens in January.

Jonathan—Ripens in March and keeps till mid-winter, early bearer, fruit medium to large, clear bright yellow covered with red, succeeds wherever grown.

Yates—Improved dessert Apple of good flavour, highly coloured, a good keeper, but useful on account of earliness.

Rome Beauty—The most profitable Apple to grow, does well in deep heavy loam, good bearer and splendid keeper, fruit large to very large, and highly coloured.

Rokewood or Bullock's Seedling—First-class dessert Apple of good keeping and carrying quality, great bearer, fruit roundish, oblate, deep orange, heavily shaded with crimson, and dotted with brown russet; very late.

Consult Us regarding your Pest Problems

APRICOTS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Large Early**—Very hardy, heavy bearer, fruit large and of good colour.
- Moorpark**—Large round, orange with dark specks, orange with brownish red on sunny side, juicy and well flavoured, medium, shy bearer.
- Mansfield Seedling**—Somewhat like Moorpark, skin deep orange with a few red dots, very heavy bearer.
- Newcastle Early**—The earliest fair size Apricot, ripens a week after Red Masculine, and a fortnight before Oullin's Early Peach, fruit medium size, round, rich golden yellow with a brilliant red cheek.
- Oullin's Early**—Large, of most delicious flavour, yellow to deep orange, mottled with dark brown, flesh yellow, ripens early in December, the best of all Apricots.
- Royal**—Large with red cheeks, excellent.

ALMONDS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Brandes Jordan**—Tender shell, strong grower, the best.
- Burbank's Seedling**—A great bearer, flowers much later than other sorts.
- Commercial**—Soft shell, early.
- Chellaston**—Soft shell, early.
- Nes Plus Ultra**—Extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches, all over the twigs. Nuts large and long.

CHERRIES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Early Purple Guigne**—The earliest, ripens before middle of November, dark purple, very large, nearly round.
- Florence**—The best late sort, ripening about the end of November, fruit pale yellow, mottled and flushed with bright red.

FIGS

1/9 to 3/6 each; 18/- to 30/- per dozen.

- Adam**—Large purple fruit, strong grower.
- Brown Turkey**—One of the earliest, very prolific, fruit large, oblong, skin brownish red with blue bloom, sweet, flesh pink, ripens about middle of December.
- Brunswick**—Fruit light brown, large, ripens early in December.
- Smyrna**—Recommended for drying.
- White Adriatic**—Delicious fruit, medium size pyriform, skin greenish yellow, very thin, dries well.
- White Genoa**—Skin green, flesh red, tree strong and vigorous grower, very prolific, one of the best.

NECTARINES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Fertile du Poitou**—Enormous fruit, mottled with purple red and entirely red on the sunny side; freestone.
- Gold Mine**—Fruit bright bronzy red, freestone with very small pit, flesh cream, very juicy, with rich vinous flavour.
- Hunt's Tawny**—Early, medium sized fruit, pale orange with dark red cheek, mottled with numerous russety spots, flesh deep orange, juicy.

PEACHES

Worked on Seedling Peach Stocks.
1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Aunt Becky**—Large, roundish, rich deep red in the sun, sweet and juicy.
- Brigg's Red May**—The best of early Peaches, ripens middle of December, fruit medium size to large, with white skin and rich red cheek, flesh greenish white, very juicy.
- Downing**—Large, round, pale green, almost entirely covered with purplish crimson, freestone, ripens December, better than Brigg's.
- Dunhelm**—A new Peach, medium size, nearly covered with red, and of fine flavour, ripens end of November.
- Elberta**—Fruit very large, golden yellow, with enough blush to make it showy, flesh yellow, red at the pit.
- Foster**—Fruit uniformly large, deep orange with crimson cheek, flesh yellow, rich and juicy.
- King Edward**—Medium yellow, flushed red, blooms early, slip, sweet, requires high situation, extra early.
- Triumph**—Large yellow, covered with red flesh, yellow, excellent flavour, good bearer.
- Watt's Early**—Medium size, creamy flushed red, blooms early.
- Royal George**—Large red, good, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper.
- Ruby Red**—Large, bright red, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper.
- Early Elberta**—One of the best, its beauty and size commanding top prices.

PEARS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Bartlett or Williams' Bon Chretien**—The most profitable Pear, very prolific, large clear yellow, with delicate blush on sunny side.
- Citron des Carmes**—The best of the earliest sorts, ripening early in December, fruit small, skin smooth and thin, yellowish green with a faint tinge of red.
- Fertility**—Fruit large, of brilliant colour and high flavour.
- Josephine de Malines**—A splendid winter variety, fruit medium flattened, pale yellow, flesh white tinted rose, juicy, sweet.
- Kieffer's Hybrid**—Good variety for canning, fruit medium to large, oval pyriform, rich golden yellow sprinkled with small dots, reddish on sunny side.

PLUMS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Diamond**—Extra large, oval, almost black, heavy bloom, good cropper.
- President**—Large oblong, purple with white dots, heavy bloom, flesh firm, good bearer.

JAPANESE PLUMS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Burbanks**—Fruit almost globular, large cherry red, mottled with yellow, flesh deep yellow, ripens in January.
- Climax**—Very large bright crimson, good flavour, slip, sometimes shy, ripens Christmas.
- Combination**—Fruit large, globular, very uniform in size, straw colour.
- Delaware**—Like Satsuma, but late.
- First**—One of the earliest fruit of medium size, pale amber with blush on sunny side.
- Kelsey**—Fruit large, about two inches in diameter.
- October Purple**—Large purple, flesh yellow, sweet, prolific.
- Santa Rosa**—Large purple crimson, heavy bloom, flesh light red, skin mixed yellow and purple, flesh yellow, clingstone.
- Satsuma**—Medium round, skin deep purplish red, flesh dark red.
- Shiro**—Medium large, amber yellow, slip, first-class quality.
- Wickson**—A cross between Burbanks and Kelsey, colour deep cherry red, flesh yellow, ripens in February.

All our Stock is produced at our **Forrestfield Nurseries**

PRUNES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Giant Prune—Very largest size, deep purple, a heavy cropper.

Prune D'Agen—Medium purple, very sweet, good cropper, dries easily.

Prunus Pisardi—Medium good sort. Red.

Prunus Nigri—Another good variety, purple almost black foliage.

QUINCES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Apple Shaped—Large round, bright yellow, excellent flavour, early.

Portugal—Very late, large.

ORANGES

Worked on Citronelle Stock.

From 2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Balled Trees, 3 and 4 years, 5/-, 7/6 each.

Joppa—A good variety, large size, ablong, smooth and bright, of sweet and high flavour, requires warm situation.

Late Valencia—Strong grower, few thorns, fruit medium size, roundish, oval, skin smooth. ripens early in Spring, commercially next to Navel.

Navelencia—Large, yellow, skin smooth and fine.

Seville—Bitter, fine marmalade orange.

Thompson's Improved Navel—Very similar to Washington Navel, very sweet.

Washington Navel—An excellent orange, the fruit is large, very even and of perfect shape and colour, whilst the pulp is very fine grained. It is remarkably juicy and of splendid flavour.

MANDARINS

Prices the same as Oranges.

Beauty of Glen Retreat—Tree of large size, thornless foliage, fruit large, solid, skin thin and tightly attached.

Emperor—Tree large, upright, good bearer. skin brittle, tearing easily, fruit medium size.

Scarlet—Fruit large, flat in shape, of a very deep colour, much esteemed in warmer parts of the State.

LEMONS

Prices the same as Oranges.

Dawson's Eureka—The best of all Lemons, being above medium size, very even.

Lisbon Lemon—An early bearer, trees large, should be planted 24 feet apart, very thorny.

Variegated Lisbon—Medium fair cropper, leaves and fruit variegated.

Villa Franca—A Summer bearing variety, almost thornless.

GRAPE FRUIT

Balled 3 year trees 5/- and 7/6 each.

Marsh's Seedless—This fruit is becoming very popular in the States. It is of medium size, thin rind, with about half the usual bitter

RHUBARB ROOTS

Obtainable from May to August.

Pauls Giant—The finest of all everbearing varieties, bears large stalks of beautiful flavour. Strong three-year-old roots 2/6 each.

Early Albert—The best Summer variety, large, well flavoured and hardy strong roots, 1/6 each. 12/- per dozen.

Topp's Improved Winter—Valuable on account of its earliness, hardy and of excellent flavour. Roots 9d. each; 6/- dozen.

ROOTED VINES

Strong one-year-old Vines 9d. each; 6/- per dozen; 20/- per 100, unless otherwise priced.

Strong two-year-old Vines in most varieties 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen; 40/- per 100.

Two-year Vines generally fruit 12 months after planting.

Special Quotations for large quantities.

Black Hamburg—Probably the best known grape. great market variety.

Black Prince—Berries large oval, juicy, good flavour, splendid table grape.

Flame Tokay—Berries large, pale red, flesh firm and sweet.

Gross Colman—A round rather large black grape of good flavour.

Lady's Finger—White long berries, late.

Muscat of Alexandra—Large berries, oval, satiny

Muscat Gordo Blanco—A good table variety, carries well, heavy bearer.

Purple Cornichon—A black Lady's Finger.

Sweet Water—Old favourite, early.

Wortley Hall—A late black variety, berries and bunches very large.

Zante Currant—Small seedless berries.

Duke of Buccleugh—This new variety is a real champion. The fruit is globular, large, and borne in large bunches. It fruits very freely, and is a mid-season variety. Whilst the fruit is jet black, and of excellent flavour. Very highly recommended as a first-class table grape.

NOTE—Less than six vines of a kind will be charged at single rate.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Bananas—Plantains from 1/6 each to 13/- per doz
Blackberries—9d. each, 8/- dozen.

Currants—White, Red or Black, 9d. each, 7/6 doz 50/- per 100.

Guavas—Cherry or red evergreen, 2/- each; Yellow large 1/6 each.

Gooseberry—Green, Yellow or Red, 1/6 each, 10/- per dozen.

Loquat—Selected Seedlings 2/6 each; extra large plants from 5/- each.

Mulberry—English fruit, black, 2/6 each.

Olive—Selected Seedlings 1/6 each, 12/- per dozen

Passion Fruit—According to size, from 9d. each 6/- per dozen.

Persimmon—Several varieties, 3/- each.

Pomegranate—From 1/6 each.

STRAWBERRIES

Melba or Uptip—One of the best in cultivation. 1/- per dozen, 5/- per 100.

Sharpless—A very hardy variety, very large fruit bright red, 1/- dozen, 5/- per 100.

PESTICIDES.. CONSULT US REGARDING YOUR PEST PROBLEMS



Protect your Garden with COOPERS HORTICULTURAL REMEDIES

ARSINETTE

(Specially prepared Arsenate of Lead Powder)

Arsinette is a stomach poison used for the control of chewing insects and grubs, such as Codlin Moth, Vine Moth, Leaf-eating Beetles, Caterpillars, etc., and is probably the most widely used Insecticide in all branches of Horticulture. 1 oz. makes 2 galls. of spray.

4lb. Bags .. 1/1 lb. 4oz. Tins .. 1/3 tin

ALBOLEUM

(Emulsified White Oil)

Alboleum is a specially prepared emulsified white oil, which is readily miscible with water and can be used with safety on all classes of trees, shrubs, and plants in leaf.

Particularly valuable for scale on trees and shrubs. One pint makes from 6-12 gallons of spray.

1-pint Tins .. 2/9 tin 1/2-pint tins .. 1/9 tin

BORDINETTE

(Ready prepared Copper Fungicide)

Bordinette is an improved type of Copper Fungicide ready prepared for use, it being only necessary to mix it with cold water as required. Used for the prevention and control of Fungous Diseases of Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables. 1 lb. makes 10 gallons spray.

4lb. Tins .. 1/2½ lb. 8oz. Tins .. 1/6 tin

DRYMAC

(Non-poisonous Derris Dusting Powder)

Particularly valuable in the Vegetable Garden. Used for the control of Aphids, Thrips, Cabbage Grubs, etc. Simply dust it liberally over the affected parts.

2lb. Pkts. .. 2/3 pkt. 1lb. Pkts. .. 1/3 pkt.

COLLOIDAL SULPHUR

(In semi-paste form)

An entirely new form of fungicide which supersedes all other forms of sulphur, and will be found outstanding in the control of Moulds, Mildews, Rusts, Rots, etc. Non-poisonous, odorless, efficient. 1 oz. makes 3 gallons spray.

8oz. Jars .. 2/9 jar 4oz. Jars .. 1/9 jar

KATAKILLA

(Non-poisonous Derris Spray)

For those who prefer spraying. Being non-poisonous, Katakilla can, like Drymac, be freely used without fear of contamination.

10-gal. Pkts. .. 2/6 pkt. 2½-gal. Pkts. .. 9d. pkt.

WEEDICIDE

This is a highly concentrated Arsenical preparation for the destruction of weeds on paths, blackberries, and other noxious growths. 1 gall. makes 100 galls. of effective weed killer. Simply dilute with water and apply with a fine rose can or sprayer.

Quart Tins .. 4/6 tin Pint Tins .. 2/6 tin

POWDER WORMKILLER

(Non-poisonous)

For the eradication of worm "casts" on Lawns, Bowling Greens, Tennis Courts, etc.

Also useful for the destruction of snails, slugs, etc. Does not discolour or damage vegetation.

7lb. Bags .. 6d. lb.

APTERITE

(Soil Fumigant)

7lb. Bags .. 3/6 bag 2lb. Bags .. 1/3 bag

REGA Spraying Outfits to suit all Properties

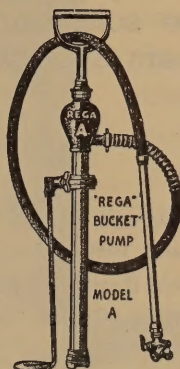


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Price, £5 each
Also obtainable in Diaphragm at same price.

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D2 Model .. 16/-
O Model .. 4/6



Price, 30/-
A1 size .. 36/6
B size .. 27/6
D size .. 25/-

THE "REGA"

With Air Chamber .. 25/-
Without .. 22/-
"Rega" Mist Syringe, 7/8 in. x 18 in. .. 7/3

"Rega" Mist Syringe

7/8 in. x 18 in. .. 7/3
7/8 in. x 16 in. .. 5/3

Atomisers

All Brass, Continuous .. 8/6
Large Tin .. 2/9
Small Tin .. 1/9
Small Tin, Fixed .. 1/3

FRUIT-FLY

Attention is compulsory. Use "LUROTOX" Foliage Bait. Ready for use.

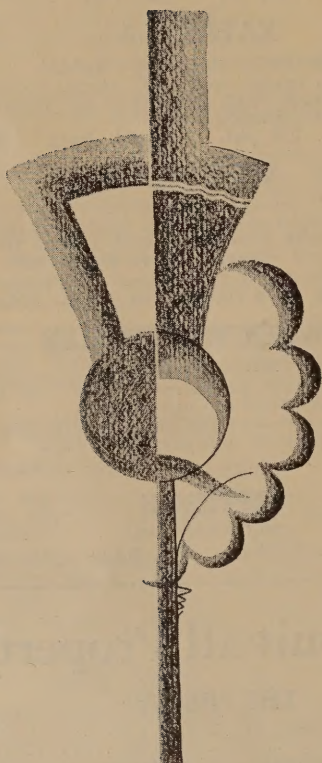
2½lb. Bags .. 9d. lb. 6oz. Bags .. 1/- bag
(6oz. bags will make 5 pints)

Save your Seedlings with "INSTANT" 265

Kills snails, slugs, woodlice, etc. Always ready for use ... no messy bait to mix. Kills on the spot ... you see them die. Economical to use ... water does not affect. Ask for "INSTANT 265."

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Dawson's Superior Flower and Vegetable Seeds are sold and stocked by leading storekeepers everywhere.

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One and only address: 109 Barrack Street (just one door from Murray Street), Perth, W.A., with Trial Grounds and Nurseries at Forrestfield (Lesmurdie Foothills). Telephones B 3853, B 7784; Nursery MW 36. Cables: "Dawseeds."

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Flowers

FOR EVERY OCCASION

To charming women who love flowers, and to thoughtful men who buy flowers for charming women.

FLOWERS TO WEAR. The fashion-wise woman, alert to fashion trends, knows how to enhance her appearance still further with distinctively styled flowers. Send her flowers. Our staff is trained to help you, and we will gladly give you our personal attention.



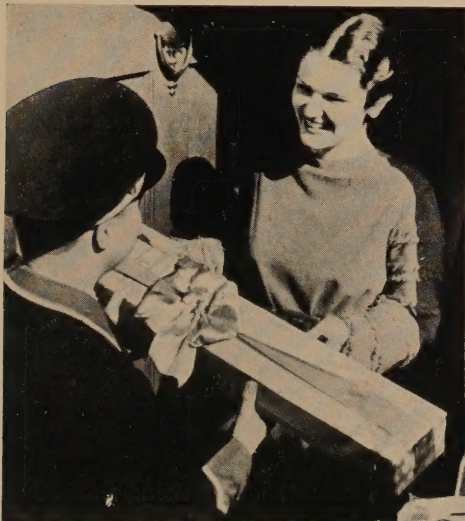
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BON VOYAGE. Attractively arranged boxes, baskets, and baskets of fruit and flowers delivered to all steamers and air ports.

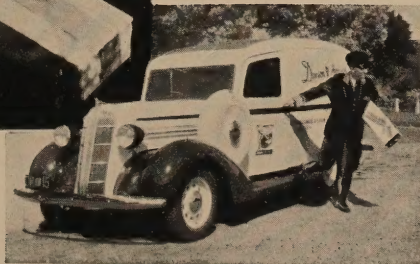
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WEDDING FLOWERS, of which we make a specialty.

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Deliveries to all Airports,
Trains and Boats.

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SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum), CALIFORNIAN RUST-PROOF STRAIN

With the creation of this new strain, which is highly immune to the rust disease, Snapdragons have become more popular than ever. Plants are base branching, each plant producing 8 to 18 long, graceful spikes covered with large flowers. Foliage is clean, healthy and free from rust. If rust has destroyed your Snapdragons in the past, plant rust-resistant varieties this year. 1/- packet.



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